

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

ENTERTAINMENTS



INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
SOLICITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-5]

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES
OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

KEROSENE. ASAHI BEER.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compradore. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.
THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins. \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,
74, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [738]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

11, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[697]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL ON
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 40
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan
of historical interest showing the disposi-
tion of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin,
is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,
G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social
Customs and Superstitions, combined
with the insight it gives into political
conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN
OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for
presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$2.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BROWN & Co., or
from the Printers and Publishers, the
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKYO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

[381]

A. LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO-GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY. THE VIEWS OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHAIRMAN.

The China Association and its branches in the Far East have shown much activity in regard to the subject of enemy trading. A very clear exposition of the points involved is given in a memorandum by the Chairman, Mr. F. Anderson, who points out that there appears to be some conflict of authority in regard to recent legislation on the subject. He states:

The line taken by the Consul-General at Shanghai regarding this Bill is not the same as that taken by the Foreign Office. The Board of Trade have from time to time pointed out to the Association that German trade in China seemed to be progressing more rapidly than British—they have recently been actively supporting a movement to capture German trade while we are at war, yet this Bill, as explained by the Foreign Office, so far from placing any obstacle in the way of German trade in China, offers every facility for German trading at Treaty ports to carry on the business there, both in imports and exports. At the same time Germans have been expelled from Hongkong and Singapore—their business at these ports being thrown into liquidation. There can be little doubt that it is a "tangible gain to the enemy" if German firms, whose head offices are in Germany, are enabled to carry on their business in China, and to remit their profits to Germany through neutral countries.

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE LAW.

After giving a synopsis of the correspondence, Mr. Anderson says it would appear from this—

- (1) That German firms in the Treaty ports of China may continue to carry on both outward and homeward business.
- (2) With Great Britain and its Colonies, (3) with friendly or neutral countries, (4) with apparently with Germany itself through neutral countries.
- (3) That goods shipped by or consigned to Germans in China are not enemy goods.
- (4) That the prohibition against covering war risk for goods of the enemy will not apply to German firms in China, as they are not considered "enemies."
- (5) That British subjects may trade with German firms in China without restriction, but not with German firms in Europe.
- (6) That German firms in China may carry on their business with branches in Europe, although if British firms were to do the same business, that would "furnish a considerable loophole for trading with the enemy."

ENEMY TRADING BILL AND GERMAN IN CHINA.

The Chairman proceeds to remark that the "Trading with the Enemy Bill" appears to be practically inoperative as far as trade with Germans in China is concerned. He continues:

Under it there is no attempt made to capture German trade, though for the most part that trade could be carried on equally well by British subjects. The suspension of German business in China during the war would be a blow to German prestige in that country, and it seems undesirable that our action should enable Germans to make it appear to Chinese that they are able to maintain their commercial position in China notwithstanding that they are at war with us. It is understood that German firms in the Far East are very bitter against Great Britain, and that they have organized an anti-British propaganda in China, in connection with the war. If the China Association were to recommend that steps be taken to prohibit trading with Germans in China, treating them as "enemies," it would be advisable that united action in this direction be taken by all the Allies—Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan.

The Japanese Government permits German subjects to remain in Japan, to pursue their occupations, and entitles them to appeal to Japanese Courts of Law. As far as we know there are no enactments prohibiting Japanese from trading with Germans in China. The Foreign Office ruling is no doubt as correct in law as, in my opinion, the Shanghai Consul-General's ruling is correct in principle. The question is whether the law should be brought into line with the principle by an Order in Council or otherwise.

STRONG VIEWS AT TIENTSIN.

A memorandum by the chairman of the Tientsin branch shows that the feeling there was very strong that the position constituted by the official circulars sent to the British banking and shipping firms in the port was a very unsatisfactory one. It is thought, says Mr. Percy H. Kent, that steps should be taken whereby German firms should be subjected to all possible commercial pressure. At the same time every effort should be made to take advantage of the present situation to the permanent improvement of British trade at the expense of that of Germany. The following general lines of argument were developed at a meeting of the local committee and a number of representatives of the principal British interests in Tientsin—

- (1) In the Far East it should be practicable to render German trade virtually impossible subject to the conditions of effective combination among the Allies.
- (2) It was recognised that the foundation of any action must rest in the main upon such disabilities, if any, as it might be found expedient to impose upon the Financial and Shipping interests.
- (3) The Financial and Shipping interests would suffer in the immediate future from any restrictions at the present time, but it was believed that this would only be of a temporary nature. The trade of China could not come to a standstill simply by reason of the Germans being compelled to remain inactive. The trade must find other channels, which, in practice, would be through houses of the Allied Powers.
- (4) The fact was not overlooked that British manufacturers would be deprived of several of the agencies through which they reach the Chinese. But here, too, the consequences would be only temporary.

The trade would find its way largely into British hands. This would afford an opportunity for re-constituting the import trade on sound lines. This argument was strongly emphasised. It was pointed out that the valuable results thus achieved would long outlast the war. The economic effects of the war in Germany must spell the ruin of their credit system. British merchants had been robbed of a large share of their import trade in past years by the unsound terms on which alone the bulk of the business could be done. But if the import trade were once established on sound lines there could be no question of the British merchant's ability to compete with his German rival.

(5) Incalculable harm is being done to British credit in China by the German campaign of calumny. Measures forcing the Germans to close their commercial activity, which in many cases would involve permanent extinction, would provide a practical answer which it is thought might bring something of the real truth home to the Chinese mind.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Chairman of the Association wrote to the Foreign Office on February 1 pointing out that it would appear that transactions between British subjects in the United Kingdom and in China, and subjects of the enemy in China are legally permissible although the Board of Trade notice of December 31st stated that, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, such transactions are undesirable. The letter proceeds:

It is, however, clearly laid down that it is illegal for British subjects to enter into transactions with any person or body of persons resident or carrying on business in "enemy" countries, or with the agents in China of any such person or body of persons, if the transaction is in effect one with the head office. The principal German firms in China are undoubtedly branches of their head offices in Germany; there is little doubt that the main portion of their capital is derived from Germany, and that their trading profits are, to a great extent, for account of those head offices, so that it may be said that all transactions entered into by them are transactions "in effect with their head offices," and are therefore prohibited. In the notice issued by the Board of Trade on December 31st it is, however, definitely stated that transactions between British traders in the United Kingdom and in China with "enemy" firms commercially domiciled in China are not expressly prohibited. In the event of branches of German firms whose head offices are in Germany being held to be "Agents" it would appear that German firms in China which have no head office in Germany are in a preferential position as compared with the firms which are held to be agents. My committee are of opinion that the present position of this question is unsatisfactory, as it is left to the discretion and patriotism of individual British merchants either to enter into transactions with, at any rate, some "enemy" firms, or to forego their legal rights and eschew all transactions with the enemy. The view of the expression of opinion of His Majesty's Government, that such transactions are undesirable, the latter course will no doubt be acted upon in the majority of cases, but my committee consider that it would be preferable if all transactions with all "enemy" subjects in China during the war were formally prohibited. It would, however, be necessary that effective co-operation on exactly the same lines should be secured on the part of our French, Japanese and Russian Allies.

On April 3rd the Chairman, in acknowledging a letter from the Foreign Office, wrote:—My Committee note with regret that His Majesty's Government, having consulted several firms connected with the Far East, have decided that it is inadvisable, in present circumstances, to introduce further measures for the closer prohibition of trading with the enemy in China. My Committee have now received expressions of opinion from the majority of the principal firms of China, the unanimity of these opinions—that all avenues for trading with the enemy should be closed—is remarkable. Under these circumstances my Committee respectfully venture to hope that it may still be possible to reconsider the question.

Writing to the Foreign Office on May 11th, the Chairman drew attention to a judgment of the Prize Court at Alexandria in which goods shipped by a German steamer which had been captured and brought before the Court were condemned on the ground that they were the property of an alien enemy. It was contended on behalf of the owner of the goods that he was domiciled in a neutral country, viz. China, and that therefore the goods were the property of a neutral and should be released. The Court held that under extra-territoriality Germans cannot acquire Chinese domicile either personal or commercial, and must be treated as that they were in the same position as Germans living and trading in Germany. Mr. Anderson very pertinently remarks that if the Prize Court at Alexandria is correct in its interpretation of the law, it seems to follow that all Germans in China are alien enemies and cannot invoke the neutrality of China to cover their trading.

"IMPERATIVE TO CUT OFF ALL BUSINESS WITH GERMAN."

On May 17th copy of another telegram from Tientsin was sent to the Foreign Office. This telegram may be quoted as showing the strength of local feeling:—"Local feeling regards it as imperative to cut off all business with Germans even at a sacrifice which should be noted is not confined to Manchester urge all possible further effort secure stringent legislation to stop German trade without delay. German misrepresentation directed from German consular offices with the object of undermining British position in China becoming increasingly active virulent lying on all dangerous."

In the covering letter the Chairman of the Association says:—Our Tientsin Committee have again urged that this question of trading with the enemy in China should be reconsidered by His Majesty's Government, and they express the opinion, strongly held by

British subjects in China, that trading should be prohibited even if that course involved a sacrifice on the part of certain British traders. My Committee are satisfied that prohibition would involve no sacrifice for the trade of the country as a whole, and if some temporary dislocation of the channels through which a portion of the trade has passed should arise, from eliminating Germans, the eventual result will be to place the trade between this country and China on a sounder basis. My Committee would respectfully urge that as this question has now been under consideration for an extended period definite steps should be taken shortly to prohibit further trading with the enemy in China during the continuance of the war.

PATRIOTISM v. BUSINESS.

A Special Correspondent of *The Times* writes from Manchester, June 3rd:—There is a growing feeling in Manchester that the "British Government should follow the lead given by France in prohibiting trading with the enemy in China. Before the outbreak of war at least 25 per cent. of the business in cotton piece goods between Manchester and China was done through German firms, and certain houses are reluctant to discontinue this trade. To a limited extent, the business goes on, and will go on, until the British regulations are stiffened. The firms concerned are not exclusively those of foreign foundation. Houses with British names and directors, whose sentiments, apart from this one issue, are wholly patriotic, feel it legitimate to maintain their association with German customers in Shanghai. Several prominent firms controlled by men British in birth and sympathies, but retaining their foreign names, have consented to conduct business with the enemy abroad, so that their patriotism may be above suspicion.

The China Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce took action in the matter recently by passing a resolution which stated that such trading should now by proclamation be absolutely forbidden during the war. There was a minority opposed to the motion, and when the Board of the Chamber of Commerce approved the resolution and sent it to the Government, mention was made of this limited opposition to prohibition. Up to now the Government have not stopped trading. The complication of Japanese competition is, perhaps, the last stumbling-block in the way of prohibition. Many merchants fear that if the German distributors were deprived of Lancashire supplies and could obtain goods of Japanese manufacture, lasting injury would be inflicted upon the British cotton industry. A business man suggested as a mitigation of this view that the object sought after in this way for the co-operation of Japan was more concerned with the interests of shipowners and exporters. Manchester is a peculiar city, and interviews reveal the widest divergence of views as to the morality of continuing the exports to German firms. The great bulk of opinion undoubtedly is wholly opposed to a practice which is difficult to defend on any other ground than that of self-interest, and there is a warm support of the contention that Germans in China are enemies within the meaning of the Act, and that if the Government took this view Manchester trade would not really suffer because it would quickly be transferred to purely British channels. A leading member of the section said that Japan could not supply the better class of stuff, but was a serious competitor in other lines. Many firms had branches in Japan and were allowed to carry on there.

EFFECT UPON MANCHESTER TRADE.

It is admitted that a stoppage of this trade must have a serious, in some cases almost a disastrous, effect upon individual firms. Would it injure the Manchester trade in cotton goods as a whole? asks the *Manchester Guardian*. Upon that question opinions elicited show a divergence which was, perhaps, not uninfluenced by conflicting commercial interests. It was, however, agreed that there are sufficient English houses at the treaty ports of China to do all the business that is now done by the Germans. The percentage of British trade in China going through German channels was estimated at between 20 and 25 per cent. before the war, and it has been a diminishing figure since the war began. It is argued that in the absence of German exports, if the supply of British goods is cut off from German merchants, the Chinese will be forced to buy from British houses. The chief argument against prohibition is that it would result in an advantage to Japanese cotton goods, which would be taken up by German merchants and pushed. But Japanese competition is only considerable in certain low-grade fabrics. Nevertheless, this objection seems to have weighed with the Government, for Sir Edward Grey said in the House of Commons a fortnight ago that action would be taken as soon as an assurance was given of similar action by Japan.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

At the annual meeting of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, held on 12th May, the report and accounts were adopted. The profit for the first half-year was £3,317,756, and on January 4th a dividend of £27.50 per share was paid, leaving £1,032,380 to be carried forward to the second half-year. This period commenced very favourably, and record results were anticipated. As the outbreak of war, owing to the fact that the rice harvest in Indo-China was well under way, and contracts were mostly in course of being carried out, the bank was able to obtain results which did not vary greatly from those of the preceding year. The profits amounted to £3,316,167, against £2,362,479 in the second half of 1913, and permit of the same dividend of £27.50 being paid, making £1.55 for the whole year, as in 1913. There remains a carry forward of £1,069,294.

GERMAN CONTEMPT FOR CONVENTIONS.

BELGIAN RED CROSS SUPPRESSED.

The following Note is published by the Official Press Bureau at the request of the Belgian Legation in London:—On April 14, 1915, the Governor-General of the occupied provinces of Belgium, Baron von Bissing, decreed the dissolution of the Belgian Red Cross Central Committee; his mandate directed at the same time that the funds in hand and the archives of the Red Cross Society should be immediately handed over to Count B. von Hatzfeld, who had been delegated by him to administer the work of the institution. The moment that the decree had been notified to the members of the committee of management it was put into operation, military force being called in to execute it.

These proceedings constitute an act of arbitrary violence which nothing can justify, and an injury to the work of the Red Cross which the Belgian Government cannot pass over without a protest. The Government of his Belgian Majesty is not unaware that the German Governor-General in Belgium demanded the help of the Belgian Red Cross for an institution called "Aid and Protection for Working Women" which he proposed to found, and whose functions would not have fallen within the limits of Red Cross work. When the Central Committee at Brussels declined to fall in with his request, it was acting in strict accordance with its own statutes and with Belgian law. Its attitude received the approval of the International Red Cross Committee at Basing. Nevertheless, this refusal has been made a pretext by Governor-General von Bissing for his action in seizing the funds and the archives of the Society. The Belgian Government joins in the solemn protest which the International Committee of the Red Cross has made against this arbitrary measure, which is contrary to international law and which has resulted in the Belgian Red Cross losing its liberty of action and its power to discharge the mission for which it was created.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. STAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 1869 Private C. J. Hewitt to Scouts Company.

No. 1870 Private F. C. Todd to Centre Section M.G. Co.

WEEKLY REPORTS.

The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day, 9th instant.

DRESS.

The new badges of rank will be worn by 2nd Class Warrant Officers (Company Sergeant Majors) from this date.

Parades for Friday, 9th instant:—4.30 p.m. Recruits of Scouts Co. (except No. 3 Section)—Part I. Musketry Course, at King's Park Range.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Aiming Drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters. Sergt. Ballock will attend.

DETAILS.

GUN CLUB HILL, KOWLOON:—

On duty until morning of 10th instant, H.K.V.II.

On duty 10th to 17th instant, Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty, Capt. Churchill.

DETENTION CAMP, KOWLOON:—

On duty until morning of 10th instant, H.K.V.II.

On duty on night of 10th instant, Scouts Company.

Officer on duty, Capt. Stewart.

Orderly Officer 10th to 17th inst., Lieut. Rees.

Orderly Sergeant 10th to 17th instant, Sergt. Longmire.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.I.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

Friday, July 9th—Combined Parade in uniform. The Chinese Platoons will draw rifles at 5.15 p.m. Markers will fall in punctually at 5.27 p.m.

Monday, July 12th—Combined Parade for Inspection. Details for this parade will be duly notified.

UNIFORM.

The wearing of uniform or armbands except in pursuance of orders is strictly forbidden. When parades in uniform are ordered, constables are not to appear in public in uniform unnecessarily long time before the hour for fall-in.

It is the duty of N.C. Officers to report cases of wearing uniform in a slovenly manner, hanging about the streets in uniform, and any conduct when in uniform in any way detrimental to the credit of the Police Force.

If in possession of a rifle when in uniform, the same must be properly carried at the slope.

F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

OUR SOLDIERS' PRIVILEGES.

FIRST CAMPAIGN IN WHICH FIGHTERS HAVE BEEN GRANTED LEAVE HOME.

"There are many respects in which this campaign differs from all others in the history of the British Army," said an officer home from the front to a London newspaper representative recently. "Here are two instances which have made a great impression upon men of all grades in the Expeditionary Force, though the general public may not have realised their exceptional character. "How many people, for example, realise that this is the only Continental campaign in our history in which soldiers at the front have been granted leave home? Needless to say—needless to a soldier, I mean—this is not a right, but a privilege. The fairness with which it is extended to all ranks has made the best possible impression upon officers and men alike.

"I find, too, that there is a great deal of ignorance as to the allowances which officers in the field are granted in addition to their pay. In no previous campaign has the scale been anything like so liberal. Apart from the pay, there is an officers' ration allowance of about 2s. 6d. a day, 2s. 6d. for billeting, and 'field service' allowance, which ranges from half-a-crown for subalterns up to £2 or £3 for the Commander-in-Chief, besides travelling allowances. These special payments are credited even to prisoners of war."

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. W. YU, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HENRY, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIN.
Hon. Mr. D. LARSEN.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Finance Minutes No. 29 and 30, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 10, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the Balance Sheet of the Berlin Founding House, Blindenheim, and Ebenezer; also the half-yearly report of the progress of the Kowloon Railway Station up to June 30th, 1915.

GERMAN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Regarding financial minute 30. In connection with the Council Paper containing the balance sheets to the 31st May of the Berlin Founding House, a Home as its name denotes for waifs and strays all of whom are of Chinese race, and of Blindenheim and Ebenezer, both of which are asylums for blind Chinese children, I wish to inform hon. members that these homes are now dependent entirely on the charity of persons in Hongkong, and that their finances are in a very precarious state. You are aware of the good work done by these institutions for Chinese children in this Colony, and I am sure that you will agree with me that such charities, which through no fault of their own have had their chief source of help suddenly stopped, should receive our support. Last October I asked the Archdeacon of Hongkong if he would be so kind, as to take over the administration of these three institutions which in the interests of the inmates had to be carried on, and I feel grateful to him for the good work he has done. In answer to an appeal for funds he received from the public in this Colony the following sums:—

For the Berlin Founding House.....\$3,343.94.
For the Blindenheim.....\$2,994.63.
For the Ebenezer.....\$1,204.88.
A total sum of \$7,543.45.

I have mentioned these sums to show that a real effort has been made to supply in the Colony the funds which were lacking since the outbreak of war. But even the generous support given locally has not been sufficient to ensure the maintenance of the charities up to the end of the year. The following is a statement of the financial position of each institution on the 31st May:—

BERLIN FOUNDING HOUSE.
Estimated Maintenance.....\$3,500.00.
Deduct balance in hand 31st May, 1915.....\$2,558.00.
Total.....\$1,142.00.

BLINDENHEIM.
Estimated Maintenance.....\$3,500.00.
Deduct balance in hand 31st May, 1915.....\$ 800.00.
Total.....\$2,700.00.

EBENEZER.
Estimated Maintenance.....\$3,500.00.
Add deficit on 31st May, 1915.....\$1,329.00.
Total.....\$4,829.00.

SUMMARY.

Berlin Founding House \$1,142.00
Blindenheim.....\$2,700.00
Ebenezer.....\$4,829.00
\$8,671.00
Say \$8,700.00

This sum of \$8,700.00, which is a liberal estimate, I would ask the Council to vote, and a minute accordingly to be brought before the Finance Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH BY-LAWS.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg, Sir, to move that the following By-laws made under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, published on pages 22 and 23 of the "Regulations of Hongkong, 1914," under the heading "Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation" be hereby amended by the addition of the following By-law:—"4. In any case of

non-compliance with the provisions and requirements of by-law 3 the Board shall have full power after 14 days' notice to the owners given in writing to enter on the premises and to thoroughly cleanse and limewash the said premises and the cost of such cleansing and limewashing shall be paid by the owner of such premises at a rate not to exceed \$3.00 for each floor."

HON. MR. LAU CHU PAU—I should like to ask if there is any reason given why the charge should be increased to \$3. I think it is rather too much to pay. It will mean that the poor owners of houses in this Colony will have to spend in future about a lakh and a half on lime-washing. I think \$2 is quite sufficient.

The Director of Public Works—It is only in the case of owners failing to comply with the provisions and the requirements of the by-laws that the Board acquire power to carry out this work. An owner has ample opportunity for making arrangements for doing any lime-washing that may be required on his premises at such rates as he may be able to arrange, and, further, the sum of \$3 is the maximum, which cannot be exceeded, and doubtless, in most cases, it would be under that amount.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Does that satisfy the hon. member?

HON. MR. LAU CHU PAU—It does, Sir. THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS—I would point out also that the hon. Chinese member of the Sanitary Board introduced an amendment into this regulation, by which notice has to be given. That satisfied the Chinese members of the Board on the subject. It is only after due notice has been given that any charge can be imposed at all, and that amendment was suggested and approved by the Chinese Members on the Sanitary Board, and was also approved by the Board.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It is understood, of course, that the Sanitary Board, if they do carry the work out, carry it out as cheaply as they can. That means to say, that they do not necessarily except the fee which will involve the maximum charge.

The Council approved of the amendment.

CHINESE EXTRADITION ORDINANCE. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1859."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state that the object of this Bill is to provide that in Chinese extradition proceedings the fugitive criminal shall be deemed to be a subject of China unless he proves the contrary. Proof of nationality is sometimes extremely difficult, except in the individual himself whose nationality is in question.

FLOGGING ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to flogging."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to provide that corporal punishment may not be inflicted more than once for the same offence.

TRAVELLERS' ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to regulate the entrance of persons into the Colony, and the departure of persons from the Colony, and to confer various powers in connection therewith." In doing so he said—The main object of the Bill, Sir, is to make better and more explicit provision for the examination of persons entering and leaving the Colony, and for the regulation of visitors at hotels, boarding houses, and clubs. The Bill lays down the procedure in detail for the guidance both of the officers concerned and of the public, and gives powers of search, seizure, and detention, and for the detection and prevention of evasion of examination. It also provides a substantial penalty for evasion of examination, or of attempted evasion. The procedure generally is that ships entering or leaving the Colony are liable to an examination by a police officer, or an examination officer, and for that purpose certain restrictions are laid upon him. Unless permission is given by a police officer or examination officer no person shall leave any ship which arrives in the Colony until the ship has been examined, and no ship can go alongside a pier without permission unless it has been examined. The masters of ships are placed under an obligation to report in any case in which examination is avoided, or attempted, or to avoid the examination. It also provides that all persons arriving in the Colony, or about to leave the Colony, are bound to answer truthfully and fully all questions put to them for the purpose of this examination, and that any answers given by them may be used as evidence against them in any proceedings under the Ordinance. The Bill also provides for the registration of visitors at hotels and similar places, and besides the obligation upon the keeper, or secretary, or manager, as the case may be, to keep a register, and to furnish particulars to the police, there is also an obligation placed on visitors to supply the keeper, secretary, or manager with the particulars he requires for the register. There is a particular section dealing with a special class of persons, who are about to leave the Colony. That is clause 13, and that provides that whenever you, Sir, may order any person to quit the Colony under the powers conferred upon you by an Order-in-Council of 26th October, 1896, you may order such person to be arrested and kept in person until his departure. It also gives you, Sir, power to decide by what route, or by what ship, train, or other conveyance, such persons shall leave the Colony. It will be proposed in Committee to add a suspending clause to this Bill, which will delay its operation until Monday next, the 12th day of July.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

HON. MR. HENRY—Before this Bill goes into Committee, I would like to make one or two remarks in regard to it. Situated as we are in time of war, it may be debated whether, under the existing conditions, it would be better if the

powers which are covered by this Bill remain as they have done for the last 11 months in the hands of the Military, or go to the civil authorities. That is a question upon which I have no particular opinion, and I am not prepared to express one, but I think, Sir, with reference to what the Attorney-General said when he proposed the second reading of this Bill, that most of the provisions of the Bill have been already complied with. If the Government feel that they have not got sufficient powers in the event of their decision being disputed in the Courts of Law, then it is quite right to take greater powers to themselves. That is done in clause 13, which is a distinct improvement on existing conditions. My real reason, Sir, for addressing this

honourable Council on this occasion is to place on record—and I think there is no one in a better position than myself to place it on record—the high appreciation which I am perfectly certain we all feel of the manner in which this very difficult and onerous work of supervising the incoming and outgoing of the ships, and the passing of people through the Colony has been carried out by the Military Authorities, represented by the Provost-Marshal, during the past 11 months, and I am very glad to have the opportunity of making this statement for the record of the Colony. As Your Excellency is aware, I represent ships of many classes, not only mail steamers but also cargo boats, and I have found that on every possible occasion the least possible friction has arisen in regard to the passing of passengers. I think some of the hon. members of this Council will hardly realise what it is to deal with a large passenger ship carrying a large number of passengers who are travelling through and probably have only a few hours in Hongkong. A large number of men and women have all to come on shore, report themselves at Headquarters, get their papers and return to the ship on which they have originally embarked. We have been met in every possible way, and the inconvenience which must necessarily arise in matters of this kind has been reduced to an absolute minimum, and I am perfectly confident that after the transfer of this work from the Military to the civil authorities we shall still receive every consideration, and we shall have every cause to congratulate ourselves on a very necessary order being carried through with the least possible disturbance to ship-owners, agents, and more particularly the individuals who are strangers to the Colony. There is only one point I should like to emphasise, Sir. At the outbreak of War these regulations were enforced very strictly, but they have been slightly relaxed since, and ship-owners have been met in a very liberal manner. Sanction has now been given for certain representatives of the Provost-Marshal to board a ship to pass passengers, thus saving the passengers the trouble of coming ashore in an unknown country, and this has also very materially affected the working of the ships. I am talking now of my own mail steamers, which are on a par with other ships passing through the Colony. If you are running a mail service a delay of 24 hours will be a very serious thing. I am not throwing out these remarks as hints, Sir, to the Civil Government to suggest as to how they should carry out their work. I merely wish to place on record—and I feel sure all shipping companies will endorse what I say—the able manner in which the Military Authorities have carried out this enormous duty during the past 11 months.

HIS EXCELLENCY—With reference to what has fallen from the hon. member, I thoroughly appreciate and endorse all the remarks he has made on the valuable assistance of the Military Authorities in this matter. At the same time, I think it only right to point out that the work has not been entirely in the hands of the Provost-Marshal. It has really been carried out by three sub-departments; the police, the examination service, which, as you know, is under the Naval Authorities, and the staff of the Provost-Marshal. Therefore, the credit which you have given for this work must be distributed to the members of all three branches.

HON. MR. HENRY—When I spoke of the Provost-Marshal I meant all the people under him. I am perfectly aware that the police and the Naval Authorities have been working.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It is rather a complicated organization. The Bill was read a second time, and Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 2.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the insertion of the definition "vessel," as follows:—"Includes any ship or boat and any other description of vessel used in navigation."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

On Clause 4.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the insertion of the words, "to whom Section 10 of this Ordinance shall for the time being apply in place of the words, 'of non-Chinese race,' in the first line."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

On Clause 6.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the changing of the Clause to sub-clause 1, and the insertion of the words, "and 'Police Officer' in the fourth line, 'and wherever hailed by any police officer.'"

He also moved the addition of the following sub-clauses:—

(2)—"Except with the permission of a police officer no person shall leave any ship which is flying the Police call-flag."

(3)—"Except with the permission of a police officer no ship which is flying the Police call-flag shall be taken alongside any pier, or wharf, or any other vessel, nor shall any other vessel be taken alongside such ship."

(4)—"The provisions of this Section shall apply, notwithstanding any permission given before such ship is ordered to hoist the Police call-flag, or is hailed by a police officer, as the case may be."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

HON. MR. HENRY—I suppose it will be done by a responsible officer?

THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—It will be done by a Sergeant.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It will only occur in special cases.

On Clause 7.

The words, "under this Ordinance," were deleted.

On Clause 10.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the deletion of sub-clause 2, and the substitution of the following:—"This Section shall apply only to the persons referred to in the first Schedule hereto, provided that the Governor-in-Council shall have power to amend the said Schedule in any way whatsoever."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

On Clause 15, sub-section D, the figures 1 and 2 were inserted in the fourth and sixth lines.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then proposed the addition of a further Clause, Clause 18, which read:—"This Ordinance shall come into operation on the 12th day of July, 1915," with the marginal note of "Commencement."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that the Schedule on the Bill should be the second Schedule, and that a first Schedule should read:—"Persons to whom Section 10 of the Ordinance is to apply. All persons of non-Asiatic race, or nationality, and all Indians."

HON. MR. HENRY—Do you say all Indians? Indians resident in the Netherlands-Indies, and all those people?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—It refers to natives of British India. The Schedule can be amended at any time.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That is the law at present in force.

The Bill passed through Committee with the foregoing amendments, and on Council returning.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

FORESTRY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Seventy Dollars (\$70) in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, Forestry, New Territories.

The CHAIRMAN—This is required to plant trees on the island of Cheung Chau, on a path leading up from the pier to the south end of the Island, where there is a number of dwelling-houses. It is practically devoid of shade, and if these trees are planted they are expected to provide the shade.

The vote was approved.

APPROPRIATION FOR GERMAN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand seven hundred dollars (\$8,700) in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Maintenance of the German Charitable Institutions:—

1.—Berlin Founding House.....\$1,150.
2.—Blindenheim.....2,700.
3.—Ebenezer.....4,850.

Total.....\$8,700.

The CHAIRMAN—The Governor has already explained the necessity for this sum.

The vote was approved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK AND THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Wincombe Park, Shafterbury, June 4th.

SIR,—As a shareholder in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, I regret very much to see a statement in the speech of the Chairman to the effect that permission had been refused to members of the Far Eastern staff to join the fighting forces of the Empire.

The action of the Board contrasts unfavourably with that of other Far Eastern companies who have not only gladly given their employees leave, but have paid their passage home and given them half salary while on leave, for the period of the war.

I cannot help thinking that if the Directors had taken a more large-minded view of the situation, they would have recognized that the interests of the Empire should have been put before the interests of their own particular institution, however important the latter may be.

We are engaged in a struggle for our existence as a nation; the services of every man of proper age are urgently needed, and as Hongkong is contributing in only a small extent to the cost of this war, it is all the more desirable that she should furnish as many men as possible.

Before this war is over the resources of this country and her allies will be taxed to the uttermost, and I trust that when the Board of Directors realize how critical the situation is, they will see fit to reconsider their decision.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN HASTINGS.

THE SALT GABELLE.

CHANG HU AWAITING TRIAL.

Chang Hu, ex-Chief of the Salt Gabelle, is now quietly awaiting his trial before the Administrative Court at Peking. It is understood also that he is bringing up his family from Tientsin in order to assure the Government that he does not desire to run away. As he returned to Peking of his own accord, it is believed that even if proved guilty he will not be severely punished.

The new Director of the Salt Gabelle, Kung Hain-chan, has selected ten officials, most of whom have been educated in England or America, as investigators to inspect the sub-inspectorates of the Salt Office throughout the provinces.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR

GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"

CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$5.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF BALLS. CADDY BAGS. CLOCK GOLF

GOLF PAINT. TEES. CAPTIVE GOLF. ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[22]

WE

ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

A SPECIAL LINE

IN

DRA B LINEN,

COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

GRÖSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS.

29, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

[68]

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 86' by 84' 6"

Tumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results. 100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS, 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office. MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone No. 212.

[30]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members to be held on MONDAY, 12th July, at 12 Noon, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, the following Resolutions will be proposed and if carried by a majority of those present and entitled to vote will take effect:—

1. That in the opinion of this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber, it is inconsistent with the purposes for which the Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent with the obligations of the Chamber towards the Government, and inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member.

2. That accordingly the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXV, viz:—

"Any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [732]

A SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

IN AID OF THE
BELGIANS IN ENGLAND AND IN
BELGIUM,
will be held in
THE GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
TODAY (FRIDAY),
JULY 9TH, FROM 4-7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady MAY,
H.E. Major General KILLY C.B., and Mrs.
KILLY, His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES
DAVIES and Lady DAVIES, The Commodore
and Mrs. ANSTRETH.

By kind permission of Col. WATSON and the
Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjab will
play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.
Admission 20 Cents. Tea 40 Cents.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915.

WANTED.

BRITISH YOUTH of good appearance and
address to assist in European Store.
Must be accurate at figures and good penman.
Able to sketch, a recommendation.
Opportunity to learn an interesting business.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1915. [734]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL,
Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before
the intended hour of departure, giving name,
nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head
Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M.
to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [207]

JUST RECEIVED:

Stanley Gibbons

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

First and Second Parts complete.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [735]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[18]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE beg to say that our late father,
IULIUS MING, alias Iu Tak Sing,
alias Iu Tsin Shau, a native of Ping Yuen
district, Kwong Tung, who was poor when
young, and who proceeded to Ipoh, Perak, and
Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work
mines for many years, succeeded in obtaining a
large sum of money, which was sent back to his
native country and invested in real estate, i.e.
two Sixty Acres for Shops in Swatow and
Mai Yuen district, and over Twenty Houses,
Shops and Schools, together with over Three
Thousand Mow of Agricultural Land.
These properties were all registered in the
Magistrate's Yamen of Ching Hoi Mai-yuen
and Ping-yuen, title deeds being held for them
and tax regularly paid in respect of them.

Unfortunately, our late father died on the
23rd day of the Eleventh Moon last year in his
native country. Ping-yuen district. There are
seventeen sons of the deceased and each of us is
entitled to a share of the said property. The
first son, named Iu Yuen Hon, died some time
previously and left two sons named Iu Hin Wan
and Iu Yau Wan; the second son was named
Iu Yuen Leung alias Iu Kot Paang; the third
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Fuk Ngom; the fourth
Iu Yuen Koi, alias Iu Yuen Sam; the fifth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the sixth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the seventh
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the eighth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the ninth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the tenth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the eleventh
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the twelfth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the thirteenth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the fourteenth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the fifteenth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the sixteenth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; the seventeenth
Iu Yuen Kai, alias Iu Yuen Shing; and there are also six or seven grand-
sons.

As we have so many near relations, it is
feared that among them there may be one or
two who might secretly contract debts. All we
therefore, therefore, had a meeting and decided
that no one be allowed to sell or
mortgage the said property. We therefore beg
to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant
relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact,
that the said property cannot be mortgaged or
employed as security for obtaining loans of
money secretly, and if any of our brothers
should have secured any loan on such security
the creditors should demand the repayment of
it from the one who is responsible for it, other-
wise we will not be held responsible for any
debt contracted.

Signed:—Iu Yuen Ngo, Iu Yuen Leung,
Iu Yuen Kai, Iu Yuen Koi,
Iu Yuen Chai, Iu Yuen Wah,
Iu Yuen Fook, Iu Yuen Su,
Iu Yuen Tsoi, Iu Yuen Hing,
Iu Yuen Ching, Iu Yuen Yung,
Iu Yuen Cheong, Iu Yuen Kwai,
Iu Yuen Wong, Iu Yuen Ming.
4th June, 4th Republican Year.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [690]

IF YOU SHAVE WITH
A SAFETY RAZOR
SAVE YOUR OLD
BLADES.

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per dozen. re-sharpen them and make them
like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET
SHOT. From No. 10 to S&S&G. at \$5, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR-GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

WANTED.

IN September, a FURNISHED or UN-
FURNISHED HOUSE, on the PEAK,
for a year or longer.

Apply to—
F. C. JENKIN,
Princess Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [730]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road
Kowloon, in Duddell Street.
"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE,
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Barrows Street,
Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street,
ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road
Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Kowloon.

NO. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE
PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road,
(8 Rooms).
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished
(8 Rooms).

"HOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 4, DES VUEX VILLAS, 61, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
No. 58, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915. [42]

HOUSES TO LET

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABRATTOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [717]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 4, LYEMUN VILLAS,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROSECUTION.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [801]

TO BE LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater
Road.
Apply to—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

"HOMEVILLE" No. 153, Wanchai
Road, 10-Roomed House, with
Small Garden. Splendid View of the Harbour.
TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 8 and
8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerlink
& Co.).
Apply to—
D. H.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [681]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano,
"FAIRVIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road,
containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants'
Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET,
for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road,
Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong,
with possession on or about 15th August next.
English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and
Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class
Modern Apartments throughout, including
Water Carriage System.

"PENTHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon,
2-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,
5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [589]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
OFFICES facing the Harbour with the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT"
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,
GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 8, DES
VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.
Apply to—
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee Home Street.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [136]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT

WATSON'S
PYERIS.

(Registered.)

An exact reproduction of a well-
known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits,
especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrean Spring
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeper sobers us again."—Pope.

PINTS 85 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 50 CTS.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

HEATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

[13]

BIRTH.

SAYLE—On July 1st, at Shanghai, to Mr.
and Mrs. T. SAYLE, a son.

DEATHS.

BOYD—On the 28th May, at Craigflower,
Torruburn, Fife, THOMAS DEAS BOYD,
aged 84 years. Formerly of Amoy,
China. [738]

HOOPER—On July 1st, at the Victoria
Nursing Home, Shanghai, ELIZB
HUNTER, beloved wife of GILBERT
HOOPER, aged 20 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VUEX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 9TH, 1915.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

The discussion which took place in the
House of Commons on the Bill to
compile a National Register must have
proved somewhat disappointing to the
advocates of conscription, who may be
regarded as more or less responsible for
the introduction of the Bill. One of the
most persistent and influential advocates
of a National Register has been Viscount
MILNER, but he has advocated the census
because it would enable the country to
call out men in the right order, the
younger before the older and the
unmarried before the married. In a
letter to the Press towards the end of
May, Viscount MILNER urged that
recruiting by the voluntary system causes
needless disorganization and wasteful
unfairness. "The present method," he
wrote, "is unfair to our soldiers, to our
allies, and to thousands of men at home
who are unjustly denounced as slackers
and cowards when they really are
ignorant and bewildered. We have
hitherto relied too exclusively upon the
pick of our people, and it is high time
we enrolled the whole of the able-bodied
manhood of the nation, which is ready to
obey, only it needs a captain on the
bridge to give the signal." It is impos-
sible to deny the truth or the force of
these arguments; but when the PRIME
MINISTER was asked in the House of
Commons last week the direct question
whether the National Register, which has
just been sanctioned by Parliament,
contemplated forced labour or conscrip-
tion, he replied definitely that no such

change was contemplated. It is obvious,
nevertheless, that compulsory registration
of all males and females between the
ages of 15 and 65, with a record of their
employment, is a big step in that
direction. Great Britain, however, is so
wedded to the voluntary system that even
the new coalition Government will be very
reluctant to depart from it until it is
palpably demonstrated that it has failed.
We have not been told yet that this is
the case. Every call for men seems to
have met so far with a satisfactory
response. But more men are needed. A
few days ago we were told in a telegram
that Lord KITCHENER is to speak at the
Guildhall to-day to explain that further
recruiting is necessary in order to main-
tain the British front at maximum
strength. There are unquestionably
great reserves still to be drawn upon in
Great Britain, and we have no doubt that
the call will be fully met, but a system
which leaves the individual to decide who
is to bear the burden must necessarily
result in what Viscount MILNER describes
as needless disorganization and wasteful
unfairness. Mr. ASQUITH, when speaking
on the National Register Bill, expressed
the conviction that eighty per cent. of
the people of the country were eager to
do everything which was asked of them
with a view to the successful prosecution
of the war. So far as the able-bodied
male population is concerned we have no
doubt that thousands of men who have
hitherto refrained, from a variety of
motives which cannot be branded as
unpatriotic, would cheerfully obey a
compulsory order to go under training
for service in the firing line. The
National Register may not actually for-
shadow compulsory military service, but
inasmuch as, according to Mr. McKENNA,
its introduction is due to the necessity
for discriminating in recruiting in order
that workmen necessary for the public
needs should not be withdrawn from their
employment, the voluntary system of
recruiting will clearly be put to a more
severe test than has hitherto been the
case. It means that perhaps a good
percentage of volunteers otherwise eligible
for military service will be rejected
because the public needs demand that
they should not be withdrawn from their
customary avocations. Whether the
voluntary system at this stage of the war
is equal to this test remains to be seen.
The country is unquestionably largely
prepared to accept conscription if the
Government declares that circumstances
make the steps necessary. For the pre-
sent, however, as we have pointed out, the
object of the Bill is not to get more men
for the Army but rather to put
Lord KITCHENER in the possession of
information that would enable him to
avoid taking men who ought not to be
recruited for the Army. There are other
and equally important objects beside this
one. Every person who is compelled to
register under this Bill is asked to
volunteer for special work besides his or
her ordinary occupation, so as to enable
the Government to take full advantage
of the services of everybody. It is instruc-
tive and gratifying to observe that since
the need for recruiting for the munition
factories has been explained there has
been a response which is officially declared
to be very satisfactory. This in itself is
proof that discrimination rather than
compulsion is what is needed. In a crisis
such as is now overwhelming half the
nations of Europe, there is undeniably
much to admire in the German system
under which not only the men fit for
military service, but every man in the
country, was card-indexed at Berlin. As
a man was called to the army from
a certain job another man was told
to take his job, the necessary jobs being
continued and the unnecessary ones dis-
continued. "The moment war was
declared," writes an impartial observer,
"those industries which were not necessary
to the business in hand were shut down;
and it was already determined where the
men were to go who worked there. A clerk
and a stenographer could go to the files
and rearrange the labour of the land.
There were certain factories which had
never been worked in times of peace; they
were standing ready, in perfect order,
and the moment war was declared skilled
men from all over the country received
word to report at these factories." How
much this wonderful organisation—the
work of years with war as its definite
object—has contributed to the success
Germany has hitherto achieved in the war
is self-evident. The need for a somewhat
similar registration of Britain's national
resources has at length been recognised
and appreciated by the British Govern-
ment, but what Germany does by compul-
sion Great Britain confidently expects to
achieve by reliance on the voluntary prin-
ciple of service. All that is compulsory
under the new British law is the registra-
tion—the census; the offer of service
in any capacity is voluntary and there
is nothing in the present aspect of affairs
to warrant a fear that the voluntary
principles of service, whether in the munition
factories or in the trenches at the
front, will fail to produce as many men
as are asked for. When every man and
woman is individually asked to volunteer
in writing for special work we may con-
fidently expect to learn that the voluntary
system is still very far from breaking
down. In a crisis of the present
magnitude, however, a system which
leaves it to the individual to say whether
he will bear arms or not cannot be
regarded as ideal.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 5 p.m.

The election of Vicente Sotto as pre-
sident and the choice of Joaquin Palmori
as secretary marked the inauguration of
the First Labour Assembly of the
Philippines.

News has been received in Tientsin of
the recent death in England of Mr. W.
C. C. Anderson, who was a well-known
resident for many years, a partner in the
firm of Collins & Co.

Mr. Herbert R. B. Hancock (Hong-
kong), Mr. Walter Makepeace, and Mr.
Archibald G. H. Smart, M.B. (Singa-
pore), have been elected non-resident
Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Balance sheets of the Berlin Foundling
Houses, Blindenheim and Ebensee, from
1st November, 1914, to 31st May, 1915,
were laid before the Legislative Council
yesterday, and the Governor recom-
mended the Council to vote a sum of
\$8,700 in aid of the maintenance of these
institutions. The vote was passed.

The sinking of the British battleship
Triumph was greeted with great and
peculiar jubilation in Berlin. It was
hailed as a new and splendid demon-
stration of the capabilities of the German
submarine for one thing, but the fact that
the Triumph took part in the reduction
of Tsingtao afforded special gratification.
She had done her work well and
efficiently.

The wedding ceremony of Mr. H. C.
Umrigar, the Hon. Secretary of the
Zoroastrian Social Club of the Parsoes
of Hongkong, took place at Bombay on
the 24th June to Miss Dina Bomanji,
youngest sister of Mr. Noserwan Bomanji,
of the firm of Bomanjee & Co. Mr. and
Mrs. Umrigar are expected back in Hong-
kong by the end of this month by the
N.Y.K. Atsuta Maru.

With reference to the death at the front
of Lieut. Hatfield, late Private Secretary
to H.E. Sir Henry May, a London paper
prints the following biographical notes:—
Lieutenant Roy Berriman Hatfield, Post
Office Rifles, was born in October, 1885,
and educated at Merchant Taylors' School
and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was
a Liveryman of the Merchant Taylors'
Company, and was admitted a solicitor in
January, 1912. He obtained his commis-
sion in the Territorial Force in March,
1912. In 1914 he was appointed Private
Secretary and additional A.D.C. to the
Governor of Hongkong, with the local
rank of captain, but on war being declared
he applied for leave and rejoined his
regiment, the Post Office Rifles. He was
the youngest son of Mr. G. F. Hatfield,
of 53, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

VOLLEY BALL FINAL.

The final of the Volley Ball Shield Com-
petition was played off yesterday after-
noon on the Y.M.C.A. ground between
Queen's College and St. Paul's College.
The game was witnessed by upwards of
1,000 spectators, and evoked great enthu-
siasm. Though they lost the first set by
15-13, Queen's College won the next two
sets and thus retained the trophy. The
volleying on both sides was excellent. The
Director of Education was amongst those
present, and at the close of play briefly
addressed the teams.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

RUNNING POOL AT FANLING IN JUNE.

CLASS A.—HANDICAP OF 10 AND UNDER.

* Mr. T. W. Hill 52 scr. 32
* Mr. C. B. Johnson 88 6 32
* Tie—27 entries.

CLASS B.—HANDICAP OF 11 AND OVER.

* Mr. N. S. Marshall 97 14 83
* Mr. R. Sayer 97 12 85
* Mr. E. R. Mitchell 101 14 87
* Winner—32 entries.

HAPPY VALLEY.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AND POOL.

* Mr. F. J. de Rome 100 18 82
* Mr. F. H. Kales 92 10 82
* Hon. Mr. D. Landale 98 15 83
* Tie for Cup—No entries for Pool.

FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

A CHARGE OF ARSON.

A charge of arson was preferred
against the master of a shop, 155, Queen's
Road East, at the Magistracy yesterday.
The charge alleged that the man set fire
to the premises with intent to defraud
the Kyoto Insurance Co., the local agents
for which are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha,
and with which the property was insured
to the extent of \$6,500.
The fire broke out at about 5 o'clock on
Tuesday morning and had obtained so
firm a hold that the combined efforts of
the Fire Brigade and the police failed
to extinguish it. The premises were com-
pletely gutted and damage to the extent
of \$5,000 was done.
Inspector Gordon charged five men in
connection with the fire and they were
all formally remanded for a week.

THE WAR.

GREAT TURKISH ATTACK.

MEETS WITH UTTER FAILURE.

MUCH GERMAN ACTIVITY.

FRENCH STILL PROGRESSING.

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

THE NEAR EAST

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DARDANELLES.

TURKISH GENERAL ATTACK A COMPLETE FAILURE.

LONDON, July 7th.

General Sir Ian Hamilton to-night reports that on the 5th inst. the Turks started what proved to be the most violent bombardment we have yet experienced. At least 5,000 heavy shells were fired as a preliminary to a general attack on the southern theatre. The Allies fought magnificently and the enemy's attack proved a complete failure.

Our losses were negligible. No impression was made on our line but the enemy added to his recent very heavy losses.

LONDON, July 8th.

General Sir Ian Hamilton to-night adds that the Turks used all their previous guns, and some new ones. A Turkish battleship in the Straits dropped some twenty 11.2 shells. The Turks had maintained a musketry fire along the whole line throughout the night, but they did not leave the trench. Then came their fierce artillery preparation.

The principal effort of the Turkish infantry was aimed at a junction of the naval Division and the French. Some fifty Turks gained a footing in a trench where, however, the naval men hung on. Then British supports immediately counter-attacked and drove out the enemy.

Another attack on the right of the 29th Division was repulsed, the attackers being practically wiped out by rifle and machine-gun fire. Then the Turks on our left, missed in a nullah and attempted several attacks, but none were able to get home owing to the steadiness of our troops and effective artillery support. The bombardment died down at noon, though it was resumed at intervals.

It seems plain from the disappointed nature of the attacks that the enemy is finding it difficult to drive the infantry forward in face of our fire.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION.

A Paris communiqué says:—The Turks at the Dardanelles on the 5th inst. made a general attack. It was the most important attack made since the beginning of May, when they attempted to throw us into the sea.

From 4 o'clock in the morning there was a most intense bombardment of our first lines and also of the zone of the Franco-British rear. Following upon this the enemy infantry made several attacks. None, however, even reached our trenches. Most of the enemy were decimated by artillery or mowed by rifle and machine-gun fire, and were left lying on the field.

Throughout the action the enemy's batteries on the Asiatic coast fired ceaselessly, as also did a Turkish battleship cruising between Maidos and Chanak.

Enemy aeroplanes several times bombarded our lines, but fifteen Allied aeroplanes at the close of the day flew over a Turkish aerodrome at Chanak and threw bombs, a huge bomb striking the principal shed.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

KEEPING THE TURKS IN THE TRENCHES.

OFFICERS TO SHOOT ALL WHO TRY TO ESCAPE.

LONDON, July 6th. General Sir Ian Hamilton, in his latest despatch, quotes the following extract from captured Turkish orders: "Henceforth I shall hold responsible all officers who do not shoot at their revolters all the privates who try to escape from the trenches on any pretext."

DARDANELLES DESPATCH.

LONDON, July 7th.

Sir Ian Hamilton's first despatch, consisting of 11,000 words, was dated 20th May, has been issued. It recounts his hurrying to the Dardanelles in H.M.S. Phaeton—one of the fastest vessels of the Navy—and his arrival at Tenedos on the 17th March. He found the Admirals planning a fresh Naval attack for the morrow. The General witnessed the amphibious battle between the warships and the land forts on the same day. Thereupon he cabled Lord Kitchener:—"My reluctant deduction is that co-operation of the whole force at my command is required to enable the Fleet effectively to force the Dardanelles."

Sir Ian Hamilton relates the carrying out of a reconnaissance in the Gallipoli Peninsula. He emphasizes that its dominating features are the Sari Bair mountain, the Kilid Bahr plateau, and Achi Baba Hill. He dwells on the great danger of all possible landing-places. Indeed the landing of the Army on the theatre of operations was so strongly guarded—so strongly garrisoned—that it "involved difficulties for which there is no precedent in military history, except possibly the sinister legend of Xerxes." He repeats again that any landing must be done simultaneously and with the utmost speed. They must have fine weather. Had it been British weather "there would have been no alternative but instantly to give up the adventure." By delaying till the end of April there was a fair chance of several days of consecutive calm.

The General lengthily describes the landing and the fighting from the 25th April to the 5th May, and says the losses, exclusive of the French, during this period were:—

	OFFICERS.	MEN.
Killed	177	1,890
Wounded	412	7,897
Missing	13	3,590

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PERSISTENT GERMAN ATTACKS.

"DELUGE OF LIQUID FIRE."

PARIS, July 7th.

The Germans continue their attempts to storm Souchez station, but they are quite unsuccessful. The enemy suffered terribly on the heights of the Meuse, being again caught in a curtain of fire by French artillery.

To-day's communiqué reports that the Germans have developed yet another offensive. It started last night by an extremely violent bombardment south-eastward of St. Mihiel and they then attacked from the hill commanding the right bank of the Meuse to the southward of Ailly in the Forest of Apremont. The enemy penetrated our first line only at one point of a front of 700 metres. Everywhere else he was repulsed with heavy losses.

We defeated immediately a fresh German attack east of Bois-le-Preire, which was preceded by a deluge of liquid fire.

SIGNIFICANT GERMAN MOVEMENTS IN BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, July 9th.

Correspondents affirm that undoubtedly the Germans are sending fresh artillery as well as troops westward through Belgium, but the opinion is expressed that the Germans are endeavouring to mystify the Allies regarding the movements and the point of attack.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

PARIS, July 8th.

Last night's communiqué says:—After a violent combat, lasting most of the morning, the infantry action in the Forest of Apremont ceased. The enemy lost heavily and made no fresh progress. We recaptured 200 metres of trenches in the western part of Bois-le-Preire by grenade fighting.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS AGAIN TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, July 8th.

An Austrian communiqué says the Russians, reinforced, have taken the offensive north of Krasnik against the Archduke Joseph's army which they repeatedly attacked. The battle has become fiercer owing to the participation of strong Russian reserves.

A Russian communiqué mentions the continuance of desperate fighting on the 6th inst., between the rivers Vistula and Wieprz, in the direction of Lublin. It says that along the roads leading to Krasnik where the enemy's dispositions form a salient, the Russians on the 6th inst. continued a successful counter-attack which began on the 5th inst., forcing the enemy to pass to the defensive and capturing 2,000 prisoners and several Maxim's.

The enemy on the evening of the 5th attacked at many points on the Lemberg roads, between the towns of Kamionka and Gliniany, but heavy losses compelled him to suspend the movement.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAPTURE OF A MOUNTAIN.

ALPINISTS WONDERFUL FEAT.

UPPER, July 7th.

The capture of Zellenkofel, 7,350 feet high, is regarded as one of the most notable of Italian feats of arms. The mountain is generally climbed from Ploeken, as the ascent is the Italian side, which is devoid of shrubs or foothold, is considered impossible; but a platoon of Alpini volunteers, carrying a mitrailleur, reached the summit at sunset and waited through the night until the Austrian company in charge of the signalling station was asleep. They then opened fire with the machine-gun and charged with the bayonet. The Austrian commander was the only survivor.

ITALY'S OBJECTIVES.

UPPER, July 7th.

The objectives mentioned in the official communiqué yesterday are:—In the north, the possession of Tarvis, which is the key to the interior of Austria; and in the south the conquest of the rugged boulder strewn Carso plateau, which is the gate to Trieste, Austria's chief arms factory.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH NAVY'S UBIQUITY.

PICKET-BOAT'S EXPLOITS ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, July 7th.

The recent conferring of the Distinguished Service Order upon Lieutenant-Commander Kerr and the award of Distinguished Conduct Medals to various bluejackets is now explained by a letter in *The Times* from Belgrade telling of the exploits of a little British picket-boat on the Danube, which annoyed the Austrians monitors dreadfully, eventually torpedoing one. The remnants of the monitor drifted ashore and a lovely haul of plunder was secured. The rest of the monitors are now inactive behind a boom.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ADDITIONS TO DUTCH FLEET.

THE HAGUE, July 8th.

The Government, in replying to the report of the Chamber on the Bill enlarging the Fleet, say that it is impossible to abandon the construction of two cruisers, and adds that the present system of defence of the Dutch Indies, especially Java, is insufficient.

LORD HALDANE'S "UNAUTHORISED DISCLOSURES."

A REBUKE BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, July 8th.

Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, has issued a statement in which he says: "Lord Haldane's version of what occurred months ago at a meeting of the Arms Committee of the Cabinet is incomplete and in some material respects inaccurate. The very fact of this conflict of memory shows the unwisdom of these partial and unauthorised disclosures of decisions of highly confidential committees of the Cabinet."

A USTRO-GERMAN OFFICERS' QUARREL.

THREE GENERALS DISMISSED.

UPPER, July 7th.

It is reported that owing to the persistent defeats of the Austro-German counter-attacks against the Italians another High Council of War has been held at Innsbruck, the Archduke Eugene presiding. There were hot exchanges between the German and Austrian Generals, the former dissenting from the latter's strategic views. The result was the dismissal of a General commanding Austrian Landsturm and two other Generals.

THE FRENCH CASUALTIES

NEARLY ONE AND A HALF MILLION.

LONDON, July 8th.

Figures published by the French Relief Committee shows the French casualties to May 31st to have been as follows:—

Killed	400,000
Wounded	700,000
Missing	300,000

MORE KAISERISMS.

CLAIMS TO BE THE MESSIAH.

LONDON, July 8th.

The Jewish world has reported to Russia that the Kaiser, during a visit to Lodz, entered the Synagogue and, raising the Scroll of the Law, told the congregation that he was the Messiah sent by God to save them.

SEQUEL TO BRITISH BLOCKADE.

LONDON, July 8th.

The American Association of Commerce reports that the price of raw cotton at Bremen has risen 30 cents a pound in consequence of the British blockade.

VON LINGENSEN'S PROGRESS.

AMSTERDAM, July 6th.

A German communiqué asserts that General von Linsingen has reached Zlatopava River.

ANOTHER NAVAL BATTLE?

COPENHAGEN, July 8th.

Renewed firing was heard from the sea east of Godthul throughout the forenoon of the 7th inst.

BRITISH SEAPLANE ACTIVE.

ATHENS, July 8th.

A British seaplane has bombed Smyrna and Aivali.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 8th.

Imports for June show an increase of £17,936,144 and Exports a decrease of £8,639,408. The principal increases in Imports are Food, etc., £10,000,000 and Raw Materials £7,000,000.

THE ATTEMPT ON MR. J. P. MORGAN.

ASSAILANT A GERMAN PROFESSOR.

NEW YORK, July 8th.

The anthropometric measurements of a German Harvard Professor named Muentner, who disappeared after the suspicious death of his wife, have been compared with Holt's body and had established identity. It has been ascertained that unexploded bombs have been found concealed in cargoes of automobiles on three cargo steamers which were bound from New York for France.

OBITUARIES.

LONDON, July 7th.

The death is announced of Sir Theodore Crafer Hope, K.C.S.I., a former Indian Civil Servant.

The death is announced of Colonel C. T. Jessop.

Colonel Charles Thorpe Jessop C.I.E., V.D., emigrated to Assam as a tea planter in 1878. He served in the frontier war as a volunteer in 1891 and received the thanks of the Government. He was appointed Commandant of Assam Valley Light Horse in 1903, and was also Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. Deceased was 57 years of age.

LONDON RUBBER WIRES.

LONDON, June 25th.

The following interim dividends have been declared: Kepong 10 per cent. and Selangor 20-5/6. Langkat pays a final of 12 and carries forward £4,830.

LONDON, June 30th.

Linggi pays a first interim of 15 per cent. Bidor pays a final of 20 per cent.

SCENE AT CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

EUROPEAN CONSTABLES AT VARIANCE.

BLOWS WITH A TRUNCHEON.

Two European constables appeared as complainant and defendant at the Magistrate's court yesterday when P. O. Cootie was charged with assaulting P. O. Johnson on June 15th, by striking him on the head with a truncheon.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., watched the case on behalf of the Police and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley defended.

Complainant, describing the incident, said that on June 15th, about 5.30 p.m., he was in the Central Police Station, but not on duty. He was in his room at this time, his room being next to the mess room. There were five other European constables in the room including the defendant. When he (complainant) entered the room he saw defendant strike P. O. 132 over the back with a cane, and he interfered and asked defendant what he meant by striking a man like that. Defendant said that the man he struck was not going into his room to sleep. Complainant then told defendant he was too forward of late; striking P. O. 132 on the back and going to another man's box and taking out paper money. Complainant added "I think this must have roused defendants temper for as I was sitting on my bed I was struck twice on the back of the head with a truncheon and fell on to the floor."

Complainant alleged that defendant was under the influence of drink at the time.

Answering Mr. Wood complainant said he became unconscious as a result of the blows. He said that it was the defendant who struck him.

By Mr. Wodehouse—He was in hospital for 16 days as the result of the blows.

Dr. Moore spoke to the complainant being brought to the Government Civil Hospital on June 15th. He was suffering from two contused scalp wounds on the left side of the head. Complainant was discharged on July 1st.

By Mr. Wood—The wounds could have been caused by a truncheon, but he could not say whether the blows were made from behind or not.

Replying to Mr. Wodehouse witness said the wounds were not of a serious nature. A fair blow would be necessary to inflict the wounds with the truncheon produced.

In reply to Mr. Wood, Dr. Moore said he did not notice whether complainant was under the influence of liquor when he was brought to the hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowley complainant said he was in the Glasgow police force for six months; immediately before he came to Hongkong. He left the Glasgow force, because he preferred to come to Hongkong, in the second week of May this year, and on his arrival he was placed in the same room as defendant (the room where the assault occurred) and he had been there ever since.

Questioned as to the number of occupants of the room complainant said there were six of them; one Scotchman, three Irishmen, himself and another constable.

And I suppose you are of the opinion that Scotland is the finest country in the world?—I would not say that.

And is not the Glasgow police force the best in the world?—And I would not say that; there are other places in the world besides Glasgow.

You would perhaps say the Metropolitan Force was better?—That is a matter of opinion.

Answering further questions, complainant denied that he woke defendant up. The blow which defendant gave Kirby with the cane was not friendly. Kirby did not ask him to interfere, and no doubt Kirby was well able to look after himself.

Now did not you say that the Glasgow police force was better than any other force?—We often had arguments about the different police forces.

Mr. Wood—Did you and defendant have a gummings about police forces?—Yes, often.

Mr. Bowley—Did you not say the Scots had kept the Germans out of London, while the English were looting?—No, I did not say anything of the sort.

Are you sure?—Yes.

Did not you say to the defendant that he had never been in the Metropolitan Police Force?—I said I did not think he was ever in that force; but it was previous to the assault that we had these arguments.

Did not you call defendant a ———?—I did not use any such word. I swear it.

Did not you call defendant a ——— and also say he had never been in the Metropolitan Police Force?—I deny using such language about him; but I did say I did not think he had been in the Metropolitan Force.

Did not the accused challenge you to fight for what you called him, and you refused the challenge?—Nothing was said about a fight.

Then you suggest that the only reason accused had for striking you was that you had called attention to his use of the cane on another constable, and also about taking money from another man's box?—Yes.

Another constable who was in the room at the time of the assault said Johnson and Cootie were having an argument, and he heard Johnson say something about Cootie having taken "a blokes money from his box." At this defendant took his truncheon and struck the complainant twice.

Asked to explain the box and money incident, witness said that a few days previous to the assault Cootie asked him for a loan of \$5. He said he could not lend him this as he had some bills to pay.

Later Cootie took a note from his box, he did not know then whether it was a \$5 or \$10 note, but when he (witness) threatened to report him defendant put the money back.

Mr. Bowley—But that was a practical joke was it not?—I cannot say.

P. O. Kirby, in the course of his evidence, said he thought defendant was justified in losing his temper as the remark made by complainant relative to the money. He would have gone to the himself, but would not have gone to the lengthy defendant did. Defendant did strike him on the back with a cane but he created that more as a joke than anything else.

C. Murphy said that Johnson and Cootie were using offensive expressions to each other, and were also challenging each other to fight.

By Mr. Bowley—He was inclined to think that Johnson had been drinking. Both the men were very excited and the offensive word complained of was "ringing in his ears" all the time.

Inspector Brown, replying to Mr. Bowley, said that when Johnson was brought to the charge-room he was conscious but shaky. When Cootie came to the charge-room subsequently witness asked him why he had struck the complainant. Cootie replied that Johnson had used an offensive expression towards him and had also accused him of stealing money. Cootie did not deny having struck Johnson on the head. As far as he (witness), knew, defendant was an excellent duty man.

Mr. Bowley said that he would admit that the blows were struck, but would plead provocation.

Defendant's story was to the effect that on the day in question he was sleeping in his room when Johnson came in and woke him up. He did not object to this. As to Kirby, defendant said he was merely "playing about with him." Then Johnson came up and said he would not be fooled about by a man like defendant, at the same time using an offensive remark. Defendant told him not to worry, he was not interfering with him (complainant), and then went to lay on his bed. Shortly afterwards Johnson again used an offensive remark towards him and said: "You ———, you were never in the Metropolitan Police." He (defendant) replied that he was not, and had never said so. Complainant continued to nag him and he challenged him to a fight. Complainant refused and then, when he made another offensive remark about Englishmen and also accused him of taking a dollar from his box, he lost his temper, went across to the complainant and struck him two blows from the front with his truncheon. He denied that he had been drinking.

Speaking on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Bowley said it was a case in which a man lost his temper under great provocation. He lost control of himself for the moment, he did not quite know what he was doing, he snapped up the first thing which came to his hand and hit the complainant on the head. He thought his worth would believe that it was not a blow from the back—not a sneaking blow—but a fair blow from the front. Defendant challenged the man to fight but he refused. The complainant nagged defendant till he could stand it no longer, and defendant hit him. He would submit that, in view of the defendant's good character, his Worthip could take a lenient view of the case.

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr. Wodehouse said that no departmental punishment had been inflicted upon defendant. He had been suspended from duty since the assault, and if he was convicted he was liable to have his pay forfeited for that period.

Mr. Wood said he regarded the assault as a serious matter; striking another man with a truncheon. He agreed that defendant had considerable provocation, and in view of that he would fine him \$20 or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION.

REPORT ON PROGRESS.

The following report on progress up to June 30th, 1916, signed by Mr. H. P. Winslow, Manager of the Railway, and Mr. Robert Baker, Engineer of Ways and Works, was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday by Command of His Excellency the Governor:

Kang On's Contract No. 212 has now run for 16 months out of the contract period of 2 years.

The brickwork in the main building is practically finished.

Granite work is up to the cornice below the top cornice, and will possibly be completed as far as the main building is concerned by the end of August.

The tower is up to the level of the roof of main building and will proceed faster, when masons and bricklayers can be relieved from the latter.

The colonnade which was up to roof level at the time of last report is now asphalted and only requires the parapet walls fixing and floor surfacing.

The timber in roof is all in place and awaiting tiling when masonry is completed. Tiles are all on ground, rain water gutters and down pipes are being fixed.

Materials and fittings intended for through the Crown Agents have now all arrived with the exception of lavatory fittings and lock.

Plaster work is well in hand, all covered verandahs and colonnade being completed.

Drains are being laid as the work proceeds or necessitates.

Of the approximate amount of Kang On's contract, namely \$173,487, there has been paid to date of report the sum of \$101,000.

There is every reason to believe that the contract will be completed to time, except perhaps with regard to the tower, which may be somewhat behindhand owing to the delay in arranging about the clock. This, however, should not prevent the station being opened in March, 1916, as intended.



NAPIER & JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



**Summer Days
Are Flesh
Building Days**

**Gain Healthy Flesh—Increase Your Weight from Ten
To Thirty Pounds—By Taking Sargol.**

Thin Men and Women say "I'd give most anything to put on a little flesh and weight," but when a friend suggests a way they declare: "Not a chance. I've tried everything and am doomed to stay thin. I'm built that way."

Being "built to stay thin" means only that your digestive tract is so disarranged that it doesn't properly prepare the food producing elements of your food for assimilation by your blood. Or, it may mean that your blood itself lacks the red corpuscles—the carrying power—to properly absorb these flesh-producing ingredients.

In either event the major portion of your needed, normal nourishment goes to waste. It isn't food that makes folks fat. It's what the blood absorbs from the food—the sugars, starches, albuminoids of what you eat. If your body absorbed all the fat-making material you eat you would plump up to proper portions very quickly.

You can quickly stop this waste by eating Sargol with your meals and by stopping it you can easily, rapidly and safely gain from ten to thirty pounds of solid, health weight. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

Don't Worry—Take Sargol.

(709-2)

WEATHER REPORT

On the 8th at 10.35 a.m.—Pressure has increased moderately over the centre of the area and slightly elsewhere. A weak anticyclone is situated to the S.E. of the Looe and a depression to the west of Hainan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
S. & S.W. winds	moderate to fresh, squally, fresh generally, probably some showers.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(The same as Hongkong and Lamook.) No. 1.
Formosa Channel	(The same as Hongkong and Lamook.) No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook.	(The same as Hongkong and Lamook.) No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan.	(The same as Hongkong and Hainan.) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 8th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.78	29.80
Temperature	86	83	84
Humidity	79	82	81
Wind Direction	South	South	South
Force	3	4	4
Weather	q	q	q
Rain	—	—	—

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 9th to 15th July.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Fri.	9	h. m. 6 34	ft. in. 6 4	h. m. 0 1	ft. in. 3 2
Satur.	10	9 8	6 7	0 14	3 3
Sun.	11	7 59	6 7	2 30	3 3
Mon.	12	5 52	6 7	1 32	3 3
Tues.	13	3 46	6 7	0 36	3 3
Wed.	14	1 40	6 7	0 40	3 3
Thurs.	15	11 34	6 7	0 44	3 3

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th JULY, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.78	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	5 a.	29.79	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	4 a.	29.80	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	3 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	2 a.	29.82	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	1 a.	29.83	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	12 a.	29.84	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	11 a.	29.85	—	—	—	—	—
Idzumi	10 a.	29.86	—	—	—	—	—
Benin Is.	9 a.	29.87	—	—	—	—	—
Chiofo	8 a.	29.88	—	—	—	—	—
Waihaiwei	7 a.	29.89	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	6 a.	29.90	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	5 a.	29.91	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	4 a.	29.92	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	3 a.	29.93	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	2 a.	29.94	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	1 a.	29.95	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	12 a.	29.96	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	11 a.	29.97	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	10 a.	29.98	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	9 a.	29.99	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	8 a.	30.00	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

- 1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
- 2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
- 3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
- 4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
- 5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
- 6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
- 7 RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

4 p.m.—A Snowball Bag Sale in aid of the Belgians, in the Grounds of Government House.
Monday, 12th July.—
Noon—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Extraordinary General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

WAR NEWS.

"COME OUT AND FIGHT"

CHALLENGE BY MARCONIGRAM REJECTED.

Mr. Donohue, the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent in Italy, describes how a powerful squadron composed of some of the finest ships of our Ally's fleet, at daylight appeared off the Dalmatian littoral. Some of the enemy's cruiser scouts and destroyers were sighted, but these at once scuttled into shelter behind the guns and mines of frowning Pola.

The main body of the Austrian fleet, including some of their most powerful ships, are sheltering there. In vain the Italians throw down the gauntlet—no Austrian naval knight would design to pick it up.

"COME OUT AND FIGHT!"
We are waiting for you!
signalled King Victor's fleet by Marconigram; but taunt and jibe were equally unavailing. The Austrian admiral—who, after all, has historic precedent in the discreet valour of the German High Seas Fleet at Kiel—preferred to lie low and keep his guns silent.

COST OF EIGHT MONTHS' WAR.

NATIONAL DEBTS INCREASED BY £2,250,000,000

Dr. Elemer Hantos, a Hungarian Deputy and financial authority, has compiled statistics showing the total national debts of the belligerent countries on August 1st last year, and the aggregate to which it had risen on March 31st of this year.

Austria added £140,000,000 to her previous debt of £48,000,000 and Hungary added £85,000,000 to a previous £27,000,000. Thus the Dual Monarchy increased its State liabilities by £224,000,000.

Germany's national debt at the beginning of the war was £1,284,000,000, and had increased by £679,000,000 at the end of March. These figures do not include the issue at that time of a loan of nine milliard marks, only part of which went to increase the national debt. Turkey increased her total debt from £21,000,000 to £43,000,000.

England's national debt at the beginning of the war, exclusive of the debts of the British Colonies, amounted to £738,000,000, and this was increased by £430,000,000 by the end of March. France had a national debt of £1,250,000,000, which increased by £448,000,000. Russia increased her debt of £285,000,000 by £250,000,000. The national debts of Belgium increased £40,000,000, of Serbia £7,000,000 of Japan £36,000,000, and of Montenegro £19,000,000.

The national debts of the central Powers, with Turkey, show a total increase from August to March inclusive, of £731,000,000 as compared with the Entente countries and their allies, or £1,620,000,000. Thus the aggregate national debts of all the belligerent States have increased £2,250,000,000.

PATHANS AND MONKS.

APPARTITIONS IN A MONASTERY.

The *Times* Special Correspondent writes from the British Headquarters on June 3rd:—
An amusing little incident was told to me to-day by the officer commanding a clearing hospital which is now being used as a convalescent hospital. His hospital is housed in a Christian monastery, the monks of which have for the most part remained behind, although only one wing and the chapel have been retained for their use. This wing was, by arrangement, walled off from the rest of the building by wooden partitions, but, after one severe engagement a few weeks ago, these partitions were taken down and further encroachments made upon the monks' privacy.

Among the wounded were a considerable number of Pathans, who, after the manner of their kind, had no sooner had their wounds attended to than they began to wander about the building and explore what kind of place it was to which they had been brought. They chose for this amusement just the hour—between 2 and 3 in the morning—when the monks were at complines. Some of them even went so far as to get into the monks' beds and settle down there.

In due course the monks returned and there was a scene of frantic excitement. The Pathans, seeing these figures walking along the corridors and coming into the rooms, thought that the building was haunted by ghosts, while the monks, suddenly confronted by a crowd of black human shapes, became obsessed with the idea that their monastery had been invaded by a host of black phantoms. Each side began to shout with the fury of fear at the other. Luckily, they made such a noise that the attention of my informant was attracted and he succeeded in putting matters right.

THE JUNKER CLASS.

HOW GERMANY RETAINS THE OFFICER-CASTE.

To make good the enormous wastage in officers, the German Government (says "Eye-Witness") in a recent message has taken special steps which are of interest as showing how jealously the military authorities seek to retain for their Corps of Officers the character of an exclusive caste.

Nominally the principle of promotion from the ranks is in force, for non-commissioned officers of the rank of "Feldwebel"—corresponding to our sergeant-major—can for brilliant services be raised to the rank of acting officer, but in practice such promotions are extremely rare, the regulation on the subject being merely intended to give the impression that this democratic principle is recognised.

Since it is impossible to obtain the requisite number of active officers from the class from which they are drawn in peace, the practice has grown up of appointing reserve officers, who will not remain in the Army after the war, and whose inferior social status, therefore, will not really affect the exclusiveness of the officer caste.

In addition, two other ranks have been created, those of "Feldwebel-Leutnant" and "Oberfeldwebel." The former can only be conferred by the Emperor, while promotion to the latter, the title of which means literally "officer-substitute," can be made by regimental commanders. Neither of these grades, however, amount to commissioned rank, though they involve the performance of the duties of officers. As far as possible they are also given to men who will return to civil life after the war.

It is quite evident from these regulations that not even the frightful wastage of this war has seriously impaired the dominance of the officer caste. Nor have the strain of the campaign, the losses suffered without adequate result, and the failure to achieve any decision yet shaken popular faith in the military hierarchy which controls the destiny of Germany.

INSURANCE COMPANY REPORTS.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

This Company held at Edinburgh, on May 8th, 1915, its 90th Annual Meeting. The Balance Sheet for the year 1914 submitted to the meeting shows the funds administered by this Company to be over £10,000,000. A glance at the profit and loss account and the Balance Sheet shows the position of the Company to be a sound and strong. But the great war has made its effect felt on the accounts. For instance, in the Fire Insurance branch, against a surplus of £93,669 carried to Profit and Loss account in the year 1913, £42,900 only were carried in 1914. A sum of £15,000 is entered for possible bad debts in consequence of the war, £132,056 as depreciation on investments written off, and £100,000 as transferred to Investment Reserve Fund. Notwithstanding the peculiar characteristics of the past the net profit on 31st December, 1914, amounted to £86,394 13s. 1d.

A noteworthy item on the debit side of the Balance Sheet is a Temporary Loan of £227,000. This borrowing was necessary in order to buy out the shareholders of the Maritime Co. of Liverpool. Since 1st January last £167,000 of this amount has been repaid and that at the moment the indebtedness of the Company under this heading consequently is only £60,000. A dividend of 20 per cent. has been declared on the paid-up capital, which means a distribution of £60,000 to shareholders.

The following figures re fire premium will interest the many insured in this Colony. In the Fire Insurance Branch the premium revenue during the year under review amounted to £764,167, the claims, including contributions to Fire Brigades and full provision for all outstandings, were £466,137 13s. 5d.; and commission and other expenses amounted to £276,676 18s. 10d. Therefore the result in this branch was that the Company had to pay only 72 per cent. of the Actuarial Expectation in claims.

The Report by the Directors is signed by the Earl Mar and Kelly, Chairman, W. S. Davidson, Colin M. Black, Directors, and J. A. Cook, General Manager. The Scottish Union has a special manager for the Far East—Mr. H. F. Lawson, who is resident in Shanghai.

BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The 51st annual report (1914) of the Baloise Fire Insurance Co., very well known in the Colony, shows that the Profit and Loss account, after deduction of 167,500 frs. for reserve on a possible loss in exchange, closes with a net profit of 720,000 frs., from which amount again 30 per cent., viz., Frs. 216,000, have been transferred to reserve accounts, and a dividend to the shareholders of 54 per cent. has been paid.

The Reserve funds now amount to Frs. 3,969,000, 10,305 Frs. Claims were paid, amounting to a total of 7,100,000 frs., of which 4,500,000 were reinsured with other companies.

GERMAN PEACE IDEALS.

The veteran German statesman and former Imperial Minister of the Interior, Count Posadowsky, publishes in several provincial journals an article which shows how little conception there is in Germany of the possibility of defeat. Count Posadowsky says, indeed, that a discussion of German peace demands is "nothing but froth" until it is known how the war will end, but he is already prepared to say that the main questions are "the amount of the war indemnity, the settlement of commercial and shipping arrangements with the enemy, and the cession of territory." He declares that the future prosperity of Germany depends upon a war indemnity, and that nothing but an adequate indemnity can save Germany from bankruptcy of taxation which would greatly reduce the standard of living and give a general set-back to Germany.

To trade, he says that Germany needs a permanent security for most-favoured-nation treatment in the Customs zones of her enemies, and above all security for the treatment of German imports and shipping throughout the British Empire. As to annexations of territory, Count Posadowsky points out the complexity of the problems involved. He invites the public carefully to consider Germany's real interests, but he does not even mention the possibility that Germany should pay the war indemnity, that the German tariff wall should be weakened, and that German territory should be given up.

THE "LUSITANIA" NOTE.

MORE INSULTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

German Press comment on the reply to the *Lusitania* Note follows the obvious lines—the main points being that it is a mere preliminary to a further exchange of views and that Germany of course will not abandon her submarine war upon commercial shipping. Nevertheless (says *The Times*) the *Berliner Tageblatt* allows its Naval Correspondent, Captain Persius, to make one of the most insolent attacks on the United States that has yet been published. In an article which may be intended by the German naval authorities to keep German diplomacy up to the mark he writes:—

One must not be under any illusions. The North American wants to do business. This desire is universal. He desires that the war shall last still a long time. It is not only the ammunition firms that cherish this wish. A considerable percentage of the North American people is following with enormous excitement the continual rise in the shares of the ammunition factories and so on. The eager longing to make profits in this way has put the masses into a wild state of excitement. No doubt certain people as true friends of peace turn away in horror. But their influence is small. North America is enjoying the part of a *tertius gaudens*, and will not lightly abandon it. Cries of indignation about the murder of North American women and children are proofs of morality, and are also cheap. But it would be a mistake to regard them as more than by-play which will speedily come to nothing.

IN GERMANY TO-DAY.

THE STORY OF THE SHOPS.

FOOD IN TUBES.

[BY A NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENT IN "THE TIMES"]

The German shopkeepers are facing a difficult situation bravely. They try their hardest to keep up an appearance of "business as usual." Their windows in the principal shopping quarters of the large cities are dressed with the same, or even with greater, care than in ordinary times. Yet their efforts are not successful. Most of the goods displayed in the best shop windows tell a tale of trouble. It can be seen at a glance that last year's goods form the greater part of the new display and that, as regards them, the otherwise despotic rule of fashion is ignored. The explanation given to me was that both demand and supply have fallen off, and that the prices of new goods are too high.

Notwithstanding the onslaught made upon all foreign names, signboards, and expressions—an onslaught which the police has encouraged—I noticed in some of the principal shops, even those of Unter den Linden and of the Friedrichstrasse, goods marked as "Oxford shirts" and "Derby coats." In Unter den Linden I also saw a large signboard sticking out above the pavement and bearing in large letters the announcement "To London in 16 hours." It belonged to the office of the Zealand Steamship Company, which continued its operations, while the neighbouring palatial offices of the Hamburg America and of the North-German Lloyd were empty, save for their Italian business. Since the outbreak of war with Italy even this business will have been cut off. The Sleeping Car Agency had lost its designation "International," which had been hidden under a thick coat of black paint.

As regards international trade, I observed that the fruit shops were well provided with oranges, bananas, pineapples, and asparagus, and that the prices were not at all excessive. It must, however, be remembered that, with the exception of oranges, foreign fruits are a luxury in Germany, and that the large fruit shops are few.

"IRON CROSS" WARES.

On the whole the tide of shopping was at a low ebb. This was particularly noticeable in the large stores, such as Wertheim's. Usually these huge palaces are thronged. When I asked for some special articles or new patterns not in stock I was told that they could not be kept or obtained this year, because the public bought only necessities except in the case of goods directly connected with the war. Everybody is trying to carry on with old stocks and to comply with the conditions created by the war. The shopkeepers and small traders of all kinds have shown great cleverness in exploiting this situation. Every commodity of which the sale can be "pushed" by connecting it with the war is tricked out with some kind of war symbol. The Iron Cross is the symbol most generally used. It has become a national patriotic emblem. It is to be found as a sort of trademark on the most unlikely wares. It is as prominent in the big jewellers' windows in the centre of the city as in the humble shop in the back street. Brooches, fancy rings, pendants, bracelets, watches, and even spoons and knives bear the symbol in some form, from an Iron Cross in brilliant to an emblem simply engraved.

Cheap articles for the poor are similarly "pushed" by Iron Cross pressure. The children in the streets eat chocolate in the shape of an Iron Cross and play with "Iron Cross" balls. At Hanover one of the big drapery establishments near the Ernest August Platz even showed night-shirts embroidered with the Iron Cross—and drew from the *Hannoversche Courier* a violent denunciation of such "lack of taste." A movement of protest against the abuse of a symbol which is the highest military reward is, indeed, growing up among the more refined classes.

Side by side with the Iron Crosses in jewellers' windows there is usually an exhibition of plain iron rings, which are being sold in great numbers as substitutes for gold rings that are given to the Imperial Bank as contributions to the national gold reserve.

During my excursions into the shopping world I was greatly impressed by the arrangements for sending gifts to officers and men in the field. It need hardly be said that the Post Office parcels system is working with the same clock-like precision as are the other parts of the State machine; but the facilities which commercial enterprise has created for the public deserve notice. In many places I found whole shops converted into centres for providing food and delicacies for the soldiers at the front. The food was specially prepared and placed in metal tubes with screw capsules, of the same kind as are fitted to ordinary vaseline or kerosene tubes. There were 1lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tubes, containing butter, lard, honey, marmalade, jams, preserved cream, semi-liquid meat extracts—in short, every kind of nourishment that can be reduced to a consistency suitable for such a packing.

In the same shops there were large stocks of ready-made cardboard boxes of various sizes, each bearing a printed label to be filled in with the name and military number of the addressee. The necessary string was attached to each box. The sender has only to buy the tubes, put them into the right-sized box, fill in the label, tie the string, and leave the parcel. Next day, or at latest within 48 hours, the soldier at the front receives the gift if he is still there. It would be impossible to supply him with food from home in a handier way. He can easily carry the tube with him in the field. He has but to unscrew the capsule, to press out the amount he wants, close the tube again, and put it in his pocket. It is clean, and he needs no utensils. In the trenches and other advanced positions it is particularly valuable.

These tubes and cardboard boxes of regulation size are obtainable all over the country. They are sent by hundreds of thousands daily to the troops, and I saw many letters from soldiers at the front saying that they had never been so well cared for in their lives.

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in the time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure chronic pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/6 (100 pills).



CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil. Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURE FOR SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, BURNS, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURE FOR SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, BURNS, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURE FOR SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, BURNS, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH STAMP AND BOX AND TO ALL GENUINE THERAPION. INQUIRY ON MAILING THERAPION.

AT GRIPS WITH THE TURK.

THREE DAYS' BATTLE IN GALLI POLI.

DAUNTLESS BRIGADES.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MUDROS, May 1915.

On May 6th reinforcements reached our Army, and also the French. Sufficient stores and ammunition having been got ashore, the Allied commanders were able to resume the offensive against the enemy's positions which had been suspended, save for some local advances, since Wednesday, April 28th.

Then began one of the most remarkable battles which have ever been fought, and every detail of which, owing to the peculiar nature of the country, could be followed almost with the naked eye, and with the utmost ease through glasses. It has been a battle of quite the old-fashioned type, only on a larger plane, in which the commanders could direct the movements of their troops through the telephone and field telegraph, not only on reports received from their Brigadiers, but chiefly from what they could watch going on under their own eyes.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE.

The ultimate objective of this great offensive was to obtain possession of the heights of Achi Baba. But before this could be attempted it was necessary to obtain possession of the two great arms of that sombre mountain which stretch out the one to the Gulf of Saros and the other to the shores of the Dardanelles. From a hill above the beach a perfect view is obtained of the entire battlefield, and it is from this standpoint that I shall attempt to describe the memorable scenes which have occurred during the past few days, culminating as they did in the tremendous combined infantry assault on the enemy's whole line on the evening of May 8th.

From this hill the top of Achi Baba is exactly six miles to the north-east. The stretch which it covers with its two wings from the Gulf of Saros to the Dardanelles is almost the same distance. The Allied Armies were fighting for the sides of a triangle, culminating in the peak of Achi Baba, the other two sides of which were already in their possession and covered by the fire of the warships.

The right arm of the mountain ends at the head of the great donga which, running inland from the beach on the Gulf of Saros, has been a source of endless trouble to our troops ever since we first landed. It is rugged and rocky, and covered with dense shrub. In it and above it the enemy's snipers lie concealed, and have to be driven, or rather hunted, out man by man. But the donga was finally occupied on April 28th, after fierce fighting, and our trenches now lie across the top of it.

Approaching Krithia the last mile is more open, and partly cultivated. Here again there is any amount of dead ground in which an enemy can lie concealed. Krithia is a fairly large village, made up of scattered white houses, with red roofs, and a fringe of trees. Outside the trees are numerous. Round stone mills are the most prominent features of the landscape, and they take a lot of hammering from the ships' guns.

From Krithia the ground rises more steeply to the right-hand shoulder of Achi Baba itself. The left arm of Achi Baba stretches to the Dardanelles, ending at Totts Battery. On the far side is the river or stream of Kereves Dere.

POINTS IN THE POSITION.

The main road to Krithia runs through the centre of the ground that was the position on May 6th, and roughly divides it into two portions, that on the left, facing the right arm of Achi Baba, being held by the British, and that on the right by the French. But some of our troops were over the road, supporting the French left wing. Thus the British left rested on the Gulf of Saros and the French right on the Dardanelles. This three days' struggle may go down to history as the Battle of Achi Baba, but it might well be called the Battle of the Nations. Side by side in the Anglo-French and Irish regiments, Australians, and New Zealanders, Sikhs, Punjabis, and Gurkhas, while the Navy was represented by the Marines and the Naval Volunteer Division. On the other side of the Krithia road, in the French ranks, were drawn up Frenchmen, Algerians, Zouaves, Goumiers, Senegalese, and the heterogeneous elements of the Foreign Legion.

On either flank out in the Dardanelles and along the Gulf of Saros, close inshore, lay our battleships, and cruisers, with their guns trained to sweep every yard of the enemy's position. Farther off rose the immense fleet of transports which had disgorged this mixed host between the forbidding, sombre arms of Achi Baba.

ORDER OF BATTLE.

Our Army was drawn up in the following order on this first day of the battle:

On the extreme left, the 87 Brigade held the great donga and the trenches on the hills beyond. The line was prolonged to the right by the 88th Brigade, and then on to the Krithia road by part of the Naval Division. On the other side of the road was another Brigade of the Naval Division. Behind the line, the Indian Brigade, the Australians, and New Zealanders stood in reserve, and behind them the newly arrived Territorial Division. On the right the French stood, with the blue-coated Senegalese in their front line, and with the light blue French infantry, the red Zouaves, and the Foreign Legion in reserve.

The immediate objective of the British was to push forward our left wing, and at the same time to endeavour to occupy Krithia and the ridge on which it stands. The immediate objective of the French was to advance up the spur and get astride the advance into the valley of the Kereves River.

FINE FRENCH ATTACK.

Exactly at 11 a.m. the French Seventy-fives round Seddul Bahr began a fierce and sustained bombardment of the right arm of Achi Baba and the broken country

under its summit, to the right of the Krithia road. The shells, fired in salvos four at a time, swept every yard of the ground over which their infantry were waiting to advance. This rapid fire was kept up incessantly for half an hour. At the same time our battleships in the Dardanelles, which included the *Agamemnon*, turned their big guns to the upper slopes of Achi Baba and the Turkish trenches in the Kereves Valley.

At 11.30 a.m. the blue-coated Senegalese went forward in open order up the right arm of the mountain. For some time they made steady progress, their artillery covering the advance, bursting shrapnel 50 yards ahead of the firing line with that precision peculiar to the French gunner. When the infantry topped the slope overlooking the valley they found themselves strenuously resisted by the Turks from their entrenchments on the other side of the crest, and the advance was held up. Part of the firing line wheeled to the left and moved forward up the arm towards the Maidos road, while the rest, also advancing across the low broken ground, under a heavy fire which caused many casualties. The advance towards the Maidos road was partly successful, but was eventually held up by a redoubt and carefully concealed trenches.

In vain did the ship's guns and the Seventy-fives pour shrapnel and common shell on to the position. Nothing checked the fire of the Turkish infantry. Time and again long waves of dark blue-coated Senegalese swept forward, only to break before the storm of bullets. Then they were withdrawn to the second line and the light blue regiments took their place.

THE SECOND DAY.

On Friday, May 7th, at 10 a.m., our ships opened up a furious bombardment on the right arm of Achi Baba, sweeping the broken country at the head of the great donga and the slopes leading up to Krithia. The shells smothered every yard of the ground, and it seemed impossible for anyone to live within this zone, as the shrub and ravines were yellow with burning lyddite.

After a quarter of a hour of this rapid fire from the ships and batteries on shore there was a general advance of our left wing. The 87th and 88th Brigades pressed forward through the shrub at the top of the donga and in the centre towards the Krithia road. No sooner did they leave the shelter of their trenches than the Turkish infantry, who had been lying absolutely quiet, opened up a tremendous fire from concealed trenches. Their existence had been suspected, but their true position it had been impossible to locate. It was obvious that the enemy's *morat* had suffered little from the fire of the Fleet's guns. Nevertheless our infantry, advancing in perfect order, with lines of reserves and supports occupying the vacated trenches as they moved forward, gained considerable ground and captured some of the enemy's trenches, only to find themselves held up by others. Throughout the morning the enemy used his field guns actively against our left wing, generally concentrating his fire on the reserves and supports.

ON THE MAIDOS ROAD.

Meanwhile, on the right wing, the French had been very quiet all the morning, but at noon their artillery again opened up a furious bombardment, and at 3 p.m. there was a general advance up the slope towards the Maidos road, while the Naval Division on their left also pushed forward. This movement gained considerable ground.

At 4.45 p.m. the Turks brought a great many guns into action against the French, plastering their advance trenches with shrapnel and sweeping the ground behind them, to prevent supports from being brought up. The French batteries replied, furiously shelling the Turkish trenches and the redoubt, which was a chief obstacle in the way of a further advance. Nevertheless their infantry again swept forward, and were met by such a hail of shrapnel that the line wavered, then broke and came sweeping down the slope, part of the fugitives passing right through the lines of the Naval Division. Indeed, the fire which the Turks were now developing was unbearable, and it was impossible to locate their batteries concealed somewhere on the other side of Achi Baba. The situation looked serious, and as if the ground which had been won would be abandoned. But General d'Amiens sent forward his reserves, who counter-attacked and recaptured the abandoned trenches. Night came, with the French still holding tenaciously on, under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns.

At 5 p.m. another furious artillery fire was concentrated from all our guns on the right arm of Achi Baba and on the village of Krithia.

At 6.10 p.m. on the extreme left by the sea coast, long lines of khaki figures suddenly seemed to emerge from the head of the great donga and to press forward, making a sweeping movement towards the Hill 400, behind Krithia. They were met by a tremendous shrapnel fire from the Turkish guns, just as the French had been on the right. The shells burst right over our men, and while companies disappeared from view in the dense clouds of earth and sand thrown up by the bullets. But these great khaki waves never wavered. One after another they pressed forward, losing heavily, but fortunately, the enemy's aim being high, most of the wounds were slight. This advance on the left gained much ground and was ultimately brought to a stop by the darkness.

THE THIRD DAY.

On the morning of May 8th, at 10 a.m., this battle, which had now lasted for two days without cessation, was continued, with even greater violence. Our troops, although weary from their great exertions, were determined to obtain a decisive success if it was possible. The ships opened up another tremendous bombardment of the right arm of Achi Baba, off Krithia, and of the ground behind. When this had lasted for half an hour our infantry on the left and left centre again advanced to the attack, and the 88th Brigade, with machine-gun fire outbursts of rifle and machine-gun fire which showed that the Turks were still holding their trenches with their old determination. Nevertheless, the 87th and 88th Brigades were not to be deterred, and continued to gain ground. Indeed, on the left, an entire Turkish trench

was taken, and our khaki lines disappeared altogether from view in the thick shrub. Throughout this fierce fighting in the broken ground on the slopes leading up to Krithia the plain at our feet looked as if some annual manoeuvres were taking place on it. Across the whole front successive lines of khaki figures were pressing forward, across the green fields and through the farms and orchards, towards the firing line. The enemy's shrapnel burst over them, but inflicted small damage, owing to the open formations adopted. When each successive line reached the fire zone it doubled across the open ground, resting in the vacated trenches, and then passing on to the next. The whole of the plain seemed alive with these khaki-clad infantry. It was, indeed, a perfect example of the classical British attack, carried out over a broad front, so as to concentrate the maximum number of men in the firing line with a minimum of loss.

DOMINIONS TO THE FRONT.

These reserve troops, who were now moving forward to the firing line, were the New Zealand Brigade, which moved up to pass through the 88th Brigade for the final assault, and, on their left, the Australian Brigade, who passed through the Naval Brigade, on the left of the Krithia road, for a like purpose. The 87th Brigade still held the ground at the top of the great donga, while the Indian Brigade and the Lancashire Fusilier Brigade acted as a general reserve.

At 1.30 p.m. these final movements were completed. A complete lull came over the battlefield. The only incident was the appearance of one of the enemy's aeroplanes, which attempted to drop some bombs on the beaches and ships, without doing any damage. On the right held by the French, there had been no movement throughout the morning, and even the artillery had been held in check. The afternoon passed very slowly. It was obvious that something was going to happen, but no one except the Staff knew what the next move would be.

As the afternoon wore on there were many who thought that the fighting was over for the day. But at 5.15 p.m. there suddenly opened from every ship aloft and from every battery ashore the most stupendous bombardment it has ever been my lot to witness. Officers who had already served in France declared that they had never seen anything like it there. All the battlefields and all the cruisers opened fire with their heavy guns and secondary armament. A rapid fire on both arms of Achi Baba, on Krithia, and on every patch of shrub and every ravine which could possibly conceal a Turk or a Hun. The 15th shells, charged with lyddite, made the most awful explosions, apparently consuming whole hills in immense clouds of yellow smoke and fumes. The 12th shells of the other batteries, either charged with lyddite or shrapnel, searched every yard of the slopes leading up to Achi Baba, while the 6th and smaller guns sprayed the country nearer our trenches. In fact, there were three separate zones of fire, the great guns on Achi Baba and its higher slopes, the secondary armament lower down, and then, just in front of our trenches, the field guns and field howitzers poured a continuous shower of shrapnel over the ground over which our infantry had to advance. The noise was appalling.

Suddenly, as if controlled by a single will, the guns ceased to fire for a few seconds. This was the signal for the infantry, who had hardly been visible, so carefully were they lying concealed amidst the shrub and in the trenches. As one man, the entire line, from the head of the great donga to the Krithia road, leaped forward and rushed to the assault of Krithia. At the same instant the light and dark blue columns were seen to burst from the French trenches. They also had lain quiet all day. They rushed up the slopes towards the Maidos road. Lines after line of khaki figures emerged from cover and dashed forward with the sun glittering on their bayonets. No sooner were they clear of the trenches than the bombardment was resumed. The ships' guns again shelled the higher ground, and our own artillery kept up a white shower of shrapnel only 50 yards ahead of the firing line.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017. A. Arndt, 8th July—Bangkok 28th June, General—Thoresen & Co.
CHIPPING, British str., 1,199. H.G. Walker, 2nd July—Weihaiwei 27th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEVAKORSE, British str., 1,047. C. W. Shearer, 7th July—Saigon 3rd July, Rice and General—Chinese.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,228. Owen, 4th July—Wakamatsu 20th June, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
HATTA, British 1,183. J. W. Evans, 7th July—Swatow 8th July, General—Douglas Lapsack & Co.
HEIYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,287. Nakamura, 7th July—Mitsui 1st July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HONGKONG, French str., 742. A. Marguerite, 3rd July—Hoihow 2nd July, General—R. Marty.
ITSUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,000. Kawanishi, 22nd June—Mitsui 17th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
IVO MARU, Japanese str., 3,691. K. Okamoto, 5th July—Mitsui 27th June, General—Order.
JINSEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,662. T. Terada, 29th June—Singapore 23rd June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,590. 26th June—Mitsui 20th June, General and Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
LAISANG, British str., 2,224. Money, 3rd July—Kobe 27th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MAUBANG, British str., 1,64. G. H. Alcock, 29th June—Sandakan 23rd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MEXICO CITY, British str., 2,170. N. A. Starkey, 7th July—Saigon 3rd July, Rice and General—Chinese.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,954. A. C. Stevens, 5th July—San Francisco 2nd June, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
PHUYEN, French str., 1,290. Ribault, 5th July—Saigon 1st July, Rice—Bradley & Co.
PELEUS, British str., 4,800. H. Nicholas, 3rd July—Shanghai 1st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
RIZAL, American str., 1,742. Wm. de e. Wecherell, 3rd July—Manila 30th June.
SINGAN, British str., 1,047. Mills, 6th July—Hoihow 5th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TARO MARU, Japanese str., 2,324. K. Nuyagaki, 27th June—Mitsui 21st June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TELEGRAPH, British str., 1,350. Fraser, 4th July—Saigon 30th June, Rice and General—Chinese.
TONGSHAN, British str., 2,276. Muir, 7th July—Chingwantao 30th June, Coal—Doddell & Co.
TUIKEMANG, Dutch str., 8,013. N. V. Wik Jurijsma, 5th July—Java, 20th June, Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TUIKILONG, Dutch str., 2,081. A. Oldenburger, 8th July—Manila 2nd July, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TORYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,224. J. Nakamura, 3rd July—Mitsui 25th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,722. Yamakata, 6th July—Wakamatsu 30th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WINGANG, British str., 1,267. Lishman, 5th July—Hongay 3rd July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YUENANG, British str., 1,129. P. H. Rolfe, 6th July—Manila 3rd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

I could tear my eyes away from the khaki lines moving forward, thinned but still steadfast, I watched the French. A confused memory remains of solid lines of Senegalese and light blue infantry charging forward, then regaining, breaking, and retiring a little, under a hail of shrapnel, only to renew the attack a few minutes later. There seemed to be a succession of desperate bayonet charges taking place all over the slopes of Achi Baba's left arm, and the French, at one time, made a most pronounced advance, covered by their Seventy-Fives, which kept up an unceasing fire on the Turkish trenches. The attack looked as if it would lead to great results, especially when the light blue infantry stormed one of the Turkish trenches at the point of the bayonet.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT.

It was one of the most dramatic moments of the day, for the Turks could not retreat to the valley beyond being cut off by the fire of the Seventy-Fives. The French line of glittering bayonets was now within 50 yards of them, when the survivors came boldly out, stood on the top of their trenches, and fired into the advancing line. The French hesitated for a moment, as if expecting a surrender, and then rushed forward. Both lines met in a clash on the top, and ultimately disappeared from view over the crest, in a cloud of dust and shrapnel. I do not think any of the Turks got away.

No sooner had this position been won than the French were driven back again by the fire of another trench and the rapid salvoes of shrapnel. The Turks, or Germans, handled their guns with great skill. But this check was only temporary. A counter-attack by a mass of Senegalese retrieved the position.

This confused fighting went on all along the line, until, at 7.30 p.m., the gradual approach of darkness put an end to this terrible combat. Everywhere the Allies had gained some ground, but not yet been object of the attack had not yet been achieved. Achi Baba still looks definitely on the plain beneath, and it is obvious that positions such as those held by a foe as indefensible as the Turks can only be won by extreme patience. Our men have done everything mortal man can do.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017. A. Arndt, 8th July—Bangkok 28th June, General—Thoresen & Co.
CHIPPING, British str., 1,199. H.G. Walker, 2nd July—Weihaiwei 27th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEVAKORSE, British str., 1,047. C. W. Shearer, 7th July—Saigon 3rd July, Rice and General—Chinese.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,228. Owen, 4th July—Wakamatsu 20th June, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
HATTA, British 1,183. J. W. Evans, 7th July—Swatow 8th July, General—Douglas Lapsack & Co.
HEIYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,287. Nakamura, 7th July—Mitsui 1st July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HONGKONG, French str., 742. A. Marguerite, 3rd July—Hoihow 2nd July, General—R. Marty.
ITSUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,000. Kawanishi, 22nd June—Mitsui 17th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
IVO MARU, Japanese str., 3,691. K. Okamoto, 5th July—Mitsui 27th June, General—Order.
JINSEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,662. T. Terada, 29th June—Singapore 23rd June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KIYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,590. 26th June—Mitsui 20th June, General and Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
LAISANG, British str., 2,224. Money, 3rd July—Kobe 27th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MAUBANG, British str., 1,64. G. H. Alcock, 29th June—Sandakan 23rd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MEXICO CITY, British str., 2,170. N. A. Starkey, 7th July—Saigon 3rd July, Rice and General—Chinese.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,954. A. C. Stevens, 5th July—San Francisco 2nd June, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
PHUYEN, French str., 1,290. Ribault, 5th July—Saigon 1st July, Rice—Bradley & Co.
PELEUS, British str., 4,800. H. Nicholas, 3rd July—Shanghai 1st July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
RIZAL, American str., 1,742. Wm. de e. Wecherell, 3rd July—Manila 30th June.
SINGAN, British str., 1,047. Mills, 6th July—Hoihow 5th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TARO MARU, Japanese str., 2,324. K. Nuyagaki, 27th June—Mitsui 21st June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TELEGRAPH, British str., 1,350. Fraser, 4th July—Saigon 30th June, Rice and General—Chinese.
TONGSHAN, British str., 2,276. Muir, 7th July—Chingwantao 30th June, Coal—Doddell & Co.
TUIKEMANG, Dutch str., 8,013. N. V. Wik Jurijsma, 5th July—Java, 20th June, Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TUIKILONG, Dutch str., 2,081. A. Oldenburger, 8th July—Manila 2nd July, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TORYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,224. J. Nakamura, 3rd July—Mitsui 25th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,722. Yamakata, 6th July—Wakamatsu 30th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WINGANG, British str., 1,267. Lishman, 5th July—Hongay 3rd July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YUENANG, British str., 1,129. P. H. Rolfe, 6th July—Manila 3rd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

On the right the New Zealanders and the Australians advanced at the same moment, but over much more open ground, which provided little or no cover. They were met by a tornado of bullets, and were enflamed by machine-guns from the right. The artillery in vain endeavoured to keep down this fire.

The manner in which these Dominion troops went forward will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The lines of infantry were enveloped in dust from the pattering of countless bullets poured on them, and from the hail of the enemy's artillery concentrated furiously on the whole line. The lines advanced steadily, as if on parade, sometimes doubling, sometimes walking. They melted away under this dreadful fusillade, only to be renewed again, as reserves and supports moved forward to replace those who had fallen.

In spite of all obstacles, a considerable advance towards Krithia was made, but at length a point was reached from which it was impossible to proceed further. Not a man attempted to return to the trenches. They simply lay down where they were, and attempted to reply to their enemy, not a man of whom they were concealed. Only a few hundred yards had been won, it is true, but these Australian and New Zealanders were determined not to be deterred, and proceeded to entrench themselves where they lay. But it became obvious at the end of the day that the attack had spent its force, and that the hope of taking Krithia by direct assault must be abandoned.

On the right much the same scenes were being enacted on the ground over which the French were advancing. Whenever

visitors to Canton should purchase "FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

By CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD With Illustrations, Maps and Plans. PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at: "DAILY PRESS" Office Messrs. KELLY & WALES Ltd. Messrs. BREWER & Co. Hongkong: Messrs. A. A. WATSON & Co

ON SALE A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1908. PRICE \$3 CASH. On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPOSTS, A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage 25 to 27 1/2 per cent of the world.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS: From Hongkong: 23rd July, Connecting with "GUJARAT" From Colombo: 17th Aug.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING: From Hongkong: "MADAWASKA" 25th August.

For Rates of Freight apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

211

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

MARSEILLES & LONDON ... "CITY OF RANGOON" ... On 26th July.

LONDON ... "KANDAHAR" ... On 26th August.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1915. [383]

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Sails for Hongkong to Australia.
"TAIYUAN" ...	10th July.	14th July.
"CHANGSHA" ...	21st August.	25th August.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo loaded through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone No. 36. Agents. [731]

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP ...	—	in port	JAVA	10th July.
TJIKEMBANG ...	—	in port	SHANGHAI	12th July.
TJILIWONG ...	—	in port	JAVA	15th July.
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	15th July.	JAPAN	22nd July.
TJIMANOEK ...	JAVA	18th July.	—	—

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574. Hongkong, 9th July, 1915. [8]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East: 15, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

MANILA: MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1915. [585]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 36 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1908. PRICE \$3 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Ono Maru, Japanese str., 1,902, S. Oze, 7th July—Karatou 30th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Daitin Maru, Japanese str., 740, K. Murakami, 8th July—Swatow 7th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Dainton Maru, Japanese str., 1,133, Tanaka, 7th July—Tsingtau 2nd July, General—Order.

Wooler, Chinese str., 1,376, B. Imogoku, 7th July—Bangkok 1st July, Rice and General—Chinese.

Kwanlee, Chinese str., 1,408, McArthur, 7th July—Shanghai 4th July, General—Chinese.

Liangchow, British str., from Canton.

Lugow, British str., 1,512, Davies, 7th July—Shanghai 4th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

Shinkoku Maru, Japanese str., 3,308, A. Ayabe, 7th July—Sydney, Coal—Order.

Quarta, British str., 2,400, C. Hooker, 7th July—Bangkok 1st July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
July 8th.

HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.

LONGKANG, British str., for Mohoi.

KUMBANG, British str., for Mohoi.

DEPARTURES.

July 8th.

EIGER, British str., for Chefoo.

HATAN, British str., for Swatow.

HONGKONG, French str., for Hoihow.

LIANGTOW, British str., for Saigon.

LIANGTOW, British str., for Shanghai.

LECHOW, British str., for Canton.

PANAMA, Danish motor-ship, for Amoy.

SAINT RONALD, British str., for Singapore.

SHANGHAI, British str., for Cebu.

TAI, British str., for Manila.

TSINGTAU MARU, Japanese str., for Ching-wantao.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. *Kwanlee* reports: Fresh monsoon, passing observers.

The Japanese str. *Daitin Maru* reports: Moderate southerly breeze and cloudy with lightning, and sea slight with moderate southerly swell.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Daitin Maru* from Swatow, for Hongkong, Dr. Baker.

Per *Lugow* from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Carrero and Master Beadeau.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yokohama Maru*, for Japan, etc., Dr. and Mrs. J. Moorhead, Mr. R. J. Rawlinson, Mrs. J. A. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Pomeroy, Mrs. Churcher, Mrs. C. N. Laird, two children and amah, Mrs. E. K. Edmunds, two children and amah.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Taiwan* left Manila for Hongkong direct on 7th inst. and may be expected to arrive on 10th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Eastern* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, and Manila) on 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th July.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 13th inst. The mail for Hongkong has been transferred to the N.Y.K. str. *Hakute Maru*, expected here to-day.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Sangoli* sailed from Calcutta on the 1st July, and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

INDO-CHINA LINE.

Namsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 20th July.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Radnorshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 18th July.

INDRA LINE.

Indraamha, from Vladivostok, is due in Hongkong end of July.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KASHGAR,"

Arrived Hongkong, on 6th July, 1915, from BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex "Malwa."

From Persian Gulf, ex "B. I. S. N."

and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1915.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

Transcending the antiquity of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K," near "H" Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	LAG & LTO	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT & APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Belk str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHGAR	Belk str.	—	A. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KAKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS & LONDON	CITY OF MANU	East str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS	POLYMER	East str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 7th Aug., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & SHAI B.C.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA B.C. & SHANGHAI VIA KEELUNG &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Asakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 8 p.m.
NEW YORK BOSTON VIA SUEZ CANAL	EGEEMONT CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	F. T. Jones	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	About 19th inst.
GENOA, LONDON AND HULL	GLINTURRET	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	About 19th inst.
SEATTLE	SHINSEI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Emory Bloo	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 20th inst., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONGOLIA	Am. str.	—	Flinter	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 3 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 27th inst., at 3 p.m.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	PHRYIA	Am. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	GUARANT	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. W. Grierson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
JAPAN	RYUSEI	Brit. str.	—	Takada	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 22nd inst.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	THYBODA	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kurozumi	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tominaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Dlight.
SHANGHAI	CHUPHSHING	Jap. str.	—	H. C. Wallner	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	LUOHOW	Brit. str.	—	D. E. Davies	MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME	On 11th inst.
SHANGHAI	POLYMER	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	THYBODA	Dut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUYA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murai	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHYANG	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Smith	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	BANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD.	About 21st Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & Kobe	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SANGOLA	Brit. str.	—	Miles, E.W.E.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	NORE	Brit. str.	—	D. Aabury	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 14th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	SOHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 16th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	SINGAN	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Mills	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 13th inst., at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW	CHENGU	Brit. str.	—	Speed	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW	HATAN	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 14th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW	KAHONG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. Farnsworth	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 13th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	CHINUA	Brit. str.	—	P. Rolfe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA	CHINUA	Brit. str.	—	E. Finlayson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
TAMBU, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAISIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TULJATAP	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 22nd inst.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Terada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawashima	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 25th Aug.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAIRAN	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 11th inst., at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	Imatsumi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	KEIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	—

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 10th July, 3 p.m.
WEIHAWEI and TIENTSIN	"CHUPHSHING"	Sunday, 11th July, Dlight.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tu day, 13th July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 13th July, 3 p.m.
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Saturday, 17th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 18th July, Dlight.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTANG," "NAMANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time coupled 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSUNO," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning via the "YATSUNO." These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chefoo, T'ain, Dainy, W'wei, K'owwan, and taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Fudat, Lahad Datu, Simons, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan. Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4. Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 9th July, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOFU, HONGKONG AND BANGCOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

STRAITS DATE OF DEPARTURE

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1915

AGENTS

24

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr C. S. Althome Mr M. T. Jones
Mr & Mrs F. X. d Mr S. B. Lambert
Alameda e Castro Mr C. Layson
Miled Almada e Castro Mr D. J. Lewis
Master d Almada e Castro Mr G. T. Lloyd
Castro Mr S. Longfield
Mr G. E. Anderson Mr J. M. Lopp
Mr J. H. Barling Mr L. D. McNicoll
Mr H. Murray Eain Mr G. N. Macleod
Mrs E. R. Boddice Dr & Mrs O. Macleod
Mr C. D. J. Bell Mr R. Mann
Mr G. C. Bouman Mr J. Mervel
Mr S. Frookmeyer Mr B. K. Moha
Mr F. K. Brownrigg Mr B. Markham
Capt L. Cass I Mr R. M. Miller
Mr P. M. Castro Dr Wm. Moore
Mr G. K. Chenery Dr & Mrs Moorhead
Mr B. Chetnam Mr J. H. N. Mody
Mrs Cornishson and Mr J. H. N. Mody
Miss M. F. E. Davis Mr J. O'Connell
Mr F. Dennis Mr H. H. Pegg
Mr W. A. Dowley Mr A. J. Pacher
Mr G. C. Dodd Miss Piston
Miss M. E. Duffy Mr D. Poli
Mr R. C. Ehrenfels Mr & Mrs P. S. Pott
Mr A. C. Finney Mr J. A. Randall
Mr Fitzwilliams Mr E. H. Ray
Capt & Mrs E. M. Miss F. Reay
French and child Mr F. E. Reay
Mr J. G. Gibb Mr R. G. Ross
Mrs G. Gibb Mr J. P. Ross
Mrs G. Gibb Mr P. A. Vanda
Mr & Mrs J. Gould Mr Stal
Mr C. L. Goodrich Mr & Mrs R. D.
Mr M. Hariton Sheld n
Capt T. P. Hall Mr A. G. Smith
Mr & Mrs W. A. Mr V. H. Smith
Hannibal Mr V. Soby
Hon. Mr E. A. Hewett Dr W. A. Sunheim
c.m.s. Dr & Mrs H. de Valin
Mr W. J. Hodges Dr & Mrs A. Weil
Mr A. H. Hollings and family
South Mr & Mrs H. L. H
Capt L. Huss y White
Mr Irwin Mr F. W. White
Mr R. B. Jepson Mr J. W. Wilkie
Mr S. M. Joseph Mrs R. F. Wood
Mr E. Joseph Mr G. G. Wood

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mr & Mrs Almond Mr & Mrs Wm.
Mr & Mrs Buns and Jackson
children Mr F. H. Baker
Mr W. Badger Mr & Mrs C. Laurit-
son
Mrs Deale & child Mr W. D. Lee-
laurel
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheg Mr D. A. MacLeod
Mrs F. L. O'Keefe Mr J. Lennox
Miss J. F. Cooke Miss Lennox
Masters G. M. A. J. C. Mr P. Lema
Cooke Mr P. Lema
Mr A. Courne Mr H. Murphy
Mr & Mrs G. Deasleb Mr B. Nakai
Mrs G. E. Donald Mr B. Newman
Mr P. F. Deasleb Mr W. O'Brien
Mr & Mrs G. A. Mrs W. C. Parnsey
Dutkins Mrs R. A. Ramsay
Mr W. Y. Elson Mr & Mrs Richardson
Mrs A. F. Fy Mr S. Sylvester
Mr C. Esita Mr H. Tano
Mrs I. L. Gee Mr Thelwell
Mr T. M. Gregory Mr H. Thornton
Mr & Mrs Hammes and Mr E. L. Tourtelot
children Mr S. Teada
Mr S. Hashimoto Mr & Mrs J. H.
Mr A. Hoehling Underwood
Mr J. Joseph Mr C. Wallis

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For NEW YORK, BOSTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "EGEEMONT CASTLE"

on or about 13th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. 1336

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, AUSTRALIA, INDON, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR PERSIAN GULF, BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA,"

Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 17th July, 1915, for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s "Mongolia," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Australia and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the str. "Kashgar," due in London on the 29th August, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1915. [1]

GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW & Co.) LIMITED.

For GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship

"GLENTURRET"

Captain F. T. Jones, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 19th July, 1915. For freight and further particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [728]

FOR SEATTLE.

THE str. "SHINSEI MARU" will be despatched about the end of July. For Freight and particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1915. [871]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 16000 tons SIBERIA 30000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA ... Sailing TUESDAY, 30th July, at 1 p.m.

PERSIA (via Manila) ... TUESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

KOREA ... TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 1 p.m.

SIBERIA ... TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moran, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT, King's Buildings.

* Tel. No. 141.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

(STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL Capt. A. L. Valentini	About 16th July.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Noon, 17th July.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	KASHGAR Capt. H. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	Noon, 30th July.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOME and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. A. Barry	About 26th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SWATOW	"SINGAN"	On 9th July.	Noon
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHENG TU"	On 9th July.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"LU CHOW"	On 11th July.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th July.	4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHIN HUA"	On 13th July.	4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SAN LU".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHIN HUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the SS. "KANGHOU," "LIANGCHOW," "LU CHOW," and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanning.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 9th July, 1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIFAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 13th July, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 2.30 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA" 5182 tons, Capt. Miles, R.N.R. will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 23rd July.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	15th July.	On 22nd July, 11 A.M.
EASTERN	2nd Aug.	On 9th Aug., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	23rd Aug.	On 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 13th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 27th July.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Sept.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila " " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £68.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £38.

Passengers purchasing a Non-Pacific Return Ticket have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES.
SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

STEAMER

To SAIL.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

POLYNESIEN On 12th July.

(Without Transshipment)

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and

POLYNESIEN On 7th Aug., at 1 P.M.

(Without Transshipment)

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915.

TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer Captain Leaving

"TACOMA MARU" T. Hamada THURSDAY, 15th July, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Transure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"DAIJIN MARU" K. Murakami THURSDAY, 16th July, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"SOSHU MARU" A. Kichayashi WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KEIJO MARU" IMAIZUMI SUNDAY, 11th July, 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KAMO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KASHIMA MARU	20,000	THURSDAY, 29th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 27th Aug., at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	HAKATA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 10th July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 22nd July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 19th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 22nd July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	13,500	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 10 A.M.
	SUWA MARU	21,000	TUESDAY, 13th July, at 10 A.M.

S Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
KAMO MARU	16,000 Tons	Thurs., 15th July.
KASHIMA	20,000 "	Thurs., 29th July.
MISHIMA	16,000 "	Thurs., 12th Aug.
SUWA	21,000 "	Thurs., 26th Aug.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
SADO MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 27th July.
AWA	12,500 "	10th Aug.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 194.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	LONDON
p.m.		about	about Noon			
July 18	SARDINIA	July 12	July 17	MONGOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
	KASHGAR	July 26	July 30	MALWA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERSEA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	NOVARA	Aug. 22	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
	SARDINIA	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	MALWA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
Sept. 13	NANKIN	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	ARABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
	MALTA	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
	NOVARA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHIBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Oct. 25	SARDINIA	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 8	NANKIN	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £70. LONDON Return £105.
"B" " " " £54. " " £86.
2nd Saloon "A" " " £48. " " £73.
"B" " " £44. " " £66.MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £56. Return £99.
"B" " " £50. " £80.
2nd Saloon "A" " " £46. " £69.
"B" " " £42. " £63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Y.H.M.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H.KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at Marseilles if calling	Due at LONDON
KASHGAR	about July 19	about July 26	about July 30	about Aug. 4	about Sept. 6	about Sept. 15
NORE	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 14
NELLOBE	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 18	Dec. 15	Dec. 22
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO. FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £34 Single; £61 Return; 2nd Saloon £28 Single; £57 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £20 Single, and Saloon £36 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

